THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES.

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ONE STEP FORWARD.

The Committee of the Whole Takes Up the Coinage Bill.

BUT STILL NO QUORUM VOTING

Eastern Democrats Continue to Act with the Republicans.

GOLDBUGS DEFY THE SILVER SIDE

Pence Pounces on Patterson—The Populist Raises Cain Generally, and the House Refuses to Hear Him.

Washington, February 26.—(Special.)—The house took a step forward today.

After one roll call to close debate on the seigniorage bill at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, on which a quorum failed to vote, Mr. Bland simply moved to go into committee of the whole and continue to discuss the matter without any agreement whatever as to the time of taking the vote. All sides accepted this and there was a full day of debate. However, the house is very little nearer a final vote than it was before. But with the continuation of the debate it is possible that an agreement of some kind may be soon reached and the matter disposed of. Mr. Bland will make another motion tomorrow. If that fails on account of the lack of a voting quorum then there will be another day of debate, and Mr. Bland will continue these motions every morning until an agreement of some kind is reached.

The twenty-eight voting eastern democrats say they will vote if the bill is pared down to suit them. That means that they want everything practically taken out of it. The silver men refuse to agree to this and thus the fight goes on. The southerners and the westerners are indignant and are growing more so each day at the action of their eastern colleagues. At present there seems to be but two ways of settling the difficulty. One is by a compromise and the other is to get a voting quorum here. No satisfactory compromise can be agreed upon, and it looks to be next to impossible to get a voting quorum.

The silver men are determined to have a vote. Mr. Bland announced today that he would never give up the fight and that the house should consider no other business until this was disposed of. He would resort to filibustering himself to prevent this measure being shelved. As a matter of fact the democratic leaders of the house have no idea of allowing this bill to be shelved. They know it must be acted on. They want it passed and they will stay here until it is adopted or else defeated on a square open vote. Many of the leaders are perfectly willing to strike off the second section of the bill, which really amounts to nothing as far as increasing the circulating medium is concerned, but Mr. Bland declares that if that is stricken off he will oppose the bill and says he will get out of the democratic party before he will submit to it. Thus the fight goes on. It is badly complicated and there is really no telling when the end will come.

Josiah Is Styled a Janus.

The debate in the house today was lively and sensational in the extreme. First Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, made a speech advocating striking off the second section of the bill and declaring that he was in favor of the first section providing for the coinage of the seigniorage. In reply to this, Mr. Pence, of Colorado, quoted the speech Mr. Patterson made on Saturday night in New York and denounced him roundly and viciously for, as he described it, pretending to be a friend of silver, of which he was a bitter enemy, as was proved by his New York speech.

Would Not Hear Pence.

Then a fight arose between the republicans and populists. Mr. Pence, of Colorado, accused several silver republicans of voting at Mr. Reed's dictation and refusing to aid in making a quorum. Mr. Pickler, of South Dakota, and Mr. Ellis, of Oregon, both arose and declared that Mr. Pence had stated to them that he hoped that they would continue to refuse to vote and he would do so as much as possible in order to embarrass the democrats. Mr. Pence grew very much excited over this and denounced both gentlemen as making statements that were absolutely untrue. He made a vicious assault on them, for which he was called to order. In explanation, he characterized one of the republican members as having more beard than brains. When he had finished his explanation, the question was put to the house whether he should be allowed to proceed. By a vote of 60 to 30 the house refused to allow him to talk any longer. This is the first instance in many years of this kind where the house refused to allow a member to continue to speak for an utterance made on the floor.

Ellis Wants to Fight.

At this stage of the game the house adjourned. After adjournment ex-Speaker Reed advised Mr. Pence to apologize to the house tomorrow. At first Mr. Pence declared that he would not do so, but later he promised to think over the matter. Mr. Pence is a brilliant, but impulsive young fellow, who loves a fight. Immediately after the house adjourned Mr. Ellis, of Oregon, whom Mr. Pence had assaulted, started towards him, evidently for the purpose of having it out in true pugilistic style, but some of Mr. Ellis's friends caught him in time and persuaded him that a fisticuff on the floor of the house, even after adjournment, would be eminently improper. Thus the matter ends until tomorrow.

More Republican Than Democrat.

The leaing democrats of the house have been conferring much during the last day or two as to how the rules can be changed to force a quorum to vote. It has been demonstrated that something must be done and that something must be done quickly. The house must be in a condition to act. As it is now, with thirty democrats combining with republicans, proceedings have been deadlocked for more than a week. The eastern democrats have demonstrated that they are simply democrats when it is to their interests to be democrats. Otherwise they would hesitate to go with the republicans and fight their own party.

In order to prevent any further combination of this kind, some change must be made in the rules. Whether it will be to fine members or to provide for counting members who are present and do not vote, has not been decided.

He Taps the Treasury Twice.

The comptroller of the treasury has decided that General Dan Sicles can draw a salary both as a member of congress and as a retired officer of the army. He states that the house settled that question when it admitted General Sicles to its membership. He says the decision of congress in this matter is supreme and final.

Anxiety About Mr. Wilson.

Much apprehenion is felt here by the friends of Mr. William L. Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, as to his condition of health. He is now in Mexico. Mr. Wilson labored under a great strain during the preparation of the tariff bill and the consideration of that measure by the house. For months he never retired before 2 o'clock in the morning and was always at the capitol early. Once he gave way completely and had a hemorrhage in his committee room.

The Georgia Club Receives.

The first formal reception of the Georgia Club was given this evening. The rooms were crowded with Georgians and their friends, including nearly all the Georgia ladies in Washington. Refreshments were served and the reception was delightful.

Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, of Atlanta, escorted by Senator Ransom, called at several of the executive departments today and informally invited some of the cabinet officers to the exposition to be held in Atlanta. Secretaries Lamont, Carlisle and Herbert promised to attend and expressed confidence that it would be a great success.

Mr. A. W. Butt, of Augusta, correspondent of The Louisville Post, was today elected chairman of the house committee of the Press Club. Mr. Butt has been in Washington less than a year, but has become one of the most popular men on newspaper row.

F. J. Vining was today appointed postmaster at Dawnville, Whitfield county, and J. A. F. Broom at Sand Hill, Carroll county. E. W. B.

AN EXCITING DAY.

The Floor of the House a Scene of Confusion.

Washington, D. C., February 26.—This was an interesting day in the house. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, moving that his anti-option bill be taken from the committee on ways and means and referred to his committee—agriculture.

Mr. Hopkins, republican, of Illinois.—Under the rules of the house does not that bill belong to the committee on ways and means, affecting the revenues of the government? That is the question for the house to determine. The speaker referred it to the committee on ways and means, and the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Hatch, now desires the reference changed.

The motion to change the reference was carried on division, 88 to 47, but Mr. Coombs, of New York, made the point of no quorum, and the ayes and nays were ordered. The vote resulted: Ayes 167; nays 53; so that the change of the reference was ordered.

Mr. Bland moved that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole on the seigniorage bill, general debate to close at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and the bill to be further considered under the five minutes' rule and under the motion demanded the previous question.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the previous question, resulting: Yeas, 163; nays, 5. This was eleven less than a quorum and Mr. Bland moved a call of the house. The call showed 273 members present and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Debate Unlimited.

Mr. Bland then cut the gordian knot of the situation by unexpectedly withdrawing the pending motion and making one to go into committee of the whole on the bill.

The Chair—Without limitation of debate?

Mr. Bland—Yes, sir.

The motion prevailed—119 to 0—and Mr. Hatch took the chair.

Thus, quietly and almost without the knowledge of the members of the house, the struggle of the past ten days was ended, and the house entered upon a new course of business.

The chair recognized Mr. Pence, populist, of Colorado, as entitled to the floor and the new member from the Centennial State at once secured the attention of the house by a series of sarcastic pictures of some of the members of the republican and democratic party towards this question. He said that if the scenes that have transpired here the past ten days could have been foreseen by the voters of Colorado, not a single republican vote would have been cast in that state. There are republicans in congress, he said, who were supporters of the democratic administration on financial questions. The president's chief lieutenant in the other end of the capitol, was a republican (Senator Sherman) as was the eminent and able gentleman from Maine, Mr. Reed, in the house.

Mr. Pence excepted from the force of his strictures Representatives Sweet, Hartman, Bowers and Broderick, who, he said, voted their own convictions, and rose superior to the dictates of leadership and the party lash.

Turns on Josiah.

Turning to the democrats, Mr. Pence singled out Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, who, he said, last summer had turned his back upon the convictions and utterances of fifteen years and voted against the silver interest of the country. "And I have no doubt," he continued, "that he secured full and untrammeled control of the patronage of his district, if not of his state."

Mr. Patterson was just then talking with Mr. Culberson, of Texas, and apparently was paying no attention to Mr. Pence, who raised his usually piercing voice to even a higher pitch, as he continued: "The gentleman from Tennessee, in a gentlemanly manner, declines to listen to my suggestion. I think I will get his attention in a minute or two."

At this Mr. Patterson broke off his conversation with Mr. Culberson and took a seat several feet closer to the speaker and gave him the most earnest hearing. "And now, I am informed that after his action last summer, in the democratic caucus of the 19th instant, he suddenly appeared as the most rampant silver leader, even going so far as to propose a resolution that any democrat who refused to vote on the pending question to make a quorum should be fined $50 for his failure. As the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Simpson, said the other day, the vote on the pending bill is being used as a cover for the retreat from the position of last summer.

A Lurid Figure of Speech.

"When the gentleman returns home," continued Mr. Pence, "and stands up before his people to give an account of his new leadership, on the silver question with his eloquent and his heightened color, it will be a question whether a torchlight procession is before them, a prairie fire raging, or a removal of the aurora borealis to the state of Tennessee."

Messrs. Bynum and Cooper, of Indiana, and Oates, of Alabama, were named by Mr. Pence as among those democrats who wanted to make a new record on the silver question, and in concluding this portion of his speech, Mr. Pence said:

"One Sunday evening, not long ago, I attended the services at convention hall."

Mr. Kilgore, of Texas: "Oh, what are you giving us?"

Mr. Pence: "Where I saw the gentleman from Texas who now asks me what I am giving the house. The text of that occasion was: 'Be not deceived. God is not mocked. Whatsoever, a man soweth that shall he also reap.' I came away from the services without any especial impression; but within the past ten days I have been often impressed with the force of a paraphrase of that text, which members of both the dominant parties might well take to heart: 'Be not deceived. The people are not mocked. That which a party sows it shall also reap.' I may be mistaken in this. The same game has been played upon the people many times, especially upon the people of the south." (Republican laughter).

Mr. Pence proceeded for a short time to discuss the merits of the bill, in the course of which he said that it was his opinion that Mint Director Preston was the power in the treasury department, not Secretary Carlisle. "Preston has been there through many administrations—too many administrations."

The action of the republican representatives in failing to vote for the bill under the leadership and at the dictation of Tom Reed, was referred to at some length by Mr. Pence, who said that the minority had developed some of the most accomplished, well-rounded and slippery dodges any legislative body had ever seen.

Congress Elects the Next.

Mr. Pence said that assuming the right of a prophet for the first time he would state that the next president would be elected by the house of representatives in the fifty-fifth congress, and when that occurs, he warned the gentleman from Maine, Mr. Reed, who is now measuring upon all occasions against Major McKinley, as a candidate for president in 1896, that he would then rue the past fifteen days in this house. "When the roll is called, then, the vote of Colorado will count as many as the vote of New York; the vote of Montana as many as that of Pennsylvania. Why could he not keep his hands off Mr. Pickler, of North Dakota, and of Mr. Ellis, of Oregon," continued Mr. Pence. "Why was it necessary for them to wire in and wire out, made to appear and disappear at the command of Mr. Reed. Whatever others may do, we do not intend to be quiet either here or elsewhere regarding the absolute and unqualified infamy of such hypocrites as the republicans upon this question."

Referring to the proceedings of last Friday, when the house come within two of securing a quorum upon Mr. Bland's motion, Mr. Pence gave a humorous description of the conference between Mr. Reed and the General Tom Thumb, of the democracy, who to prevent mistake, he would say hailed from Albany, calling them the two Toms of the house after which the republican leader induced several of the nine republicans who voted on that ballot to grab their hats and disappear. The picture seemed, he said, to amuse the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Hopkins, but if witnesses were necessary to establish the truth of it, he should call upon him to testify.

He Defines a Mugwump.

Mr. Pence was led to discuss the term "mugwump," and gave his definition of the term, which was a cross between a republican cuckoo and a democratic cuckoo. If there were no cuckoos, there would be no mugwumps. (Laughter).

In conclusion, Mr. Pence said he was convinced more than ever that what he said last August was true that the producers of the west and southwest would unite and be represented both before and after November by the same men; and in his judgment, the best results to both sections would be secured under the leadership of the people's party.

Mr. Patterson, democrat, of Tennessee, said that he should pay but slight regard to the personal reference to himself by the gentleman from Colorado. Personal criticisms, in his opinion, were out of place on the floor of the house and but rarely did harm unless they were based upon the truth.

Mr. Patterson Explains.

"If there is anything in the observation of my friend," said Mr. Patterson, "it is that I made a speech last summer in favor of the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law and against the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He thinks that now I have seen the error of my way because I am in favor of this bill. I occupy the same position now that I did when the Wilson bill was under consideration. I am still opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and against such a bill would now vote. But I declared last summer that I was in favor of the coinage of bullion in the treasury, and I am for this bill now, because in exact alignment with my position then. Again, the gentleman says that in a democratic caucus I offered a resolution to fine members who refused to vote on this bill. That is a mistake, for no such resolution was offered by me. But I will say, speaking for myself alone, that I think it the duty of the representatives in the house to vote on all occasions; and it is because that is my idea of duty that I always vote on every proposition submitted to the house. If the gentleman had said that I was opposed to filibustering, he would have represented me truly. If I had my way, whenever any member refused to vote on a question and the fact of his presence being called to the attention of the chair, he should be counted, if necessary to make a quorum. (Cheers on the republican side). I am not one of those who would go back on the ten commandments or the Lord's prayer simply because either of them had the endorsement of the gentleman from Maine, Mr. Reed."

Mr. Patterson proceeded briefly to discuss the bill, saying he was in favor of it for two reasons—first, that it would give money to the country, and second that he wanted to get the bullion out of the treasury.

Bland Makes Them Wince.

Mr. Bland took the floor and explained why he had insisted on an understanding as to the limitation of debate on the bill. He considered it more important than any other that would come after it, because it was essential to the putting of money in the treasury by which the appropriations passed by congress should be made available. Every filibustering motion made on the bill was a movement, Mr. Bland declared, to strike from labor's mouth the bread for which it is suffering. (Cries of "Oh, no!")

"Gentlemen say 'oh, no,'" said Mr. Bland, "but the laboring people will say 'yes' all the time. They know the situation here. In the name of the suffering thousands of the land, I appeal to the patriotism of the gentlemen in the house to pass this bill and provide the means by which employment may be given to them."

As to the second section of the bill, to which objection had been made, Mr. Bland said it was necessary to the interest of the laboring people and he would never consent to drop it under coercion. Mr. Bland said the bill would be kept before the house until it had been voted upon or voted down, in accordance with the decree of the democratic caucus, and the gentlemen who were obstructing the consideration of the appropriation bills and other measures might as well realize their responsibility, it was not upon him.

In the further course of the debate, Mr. Hepburn, republican, of Iowa, took occasion to say that the assault upon correspondent associates of the speaker by the gentlemen from Colorado for their attitude upon this bill was wholly unwarranted, for they had constantly been present, demanding to be counted.

Concerning Pence.

At this point Messrs. Pickler and Ellis rose and asserted that Mr. Pence had told them that he enjoyed seeing the democrats in a hole as much as they did. And Mr. Pickler further asserted that Mr. Pence had told him that he, himself, intended to refrain from voting on a certain roll call, and wanted to see the bill fail.

Republicans laughed at this apparent exposure of the Colorado populist, and Mr. Pence leaped to his feet, demanding to be heard.

Instantly the house was a scene of confusion which the vigorous hammering of Mr. Hatch did not repress.

Mr. Pence appealed to Mr. Hepburn for a couple of minutes, which were granted him. In an impassioned manner and at the pitch of his voice, he denounced the statement of "the gentleman from South Dakota, or North Dakota, or wherever he comes from," and of "the gentleman from Oregon," whose windings in and windings out on this question no one man could follow, as untrue and utterly without foundation, and the size of the gentlemen (both being considerable larger than himself) made no difference to him, he said. (Murmurs of disapprobation were head from the republican side.)

He further stated that if the gentleman from Iowa would yield him five minutes, or either Pickler or Ellis make a personal explanation, so that he could respond, he would detail to the house what he had seen and every one heard going on for the past five days. "The gentlemen cannot shield themselves behind the gentleman from Iowa in his time."

"Shield themselves from what?" shouted

(Continued on Second Page, Fourth Column.)

BUCKING SENATORS.

The Tariff Bill Gets a Shaking Up in Caucus.

STRONG OPPOSITION DEVELOPS

Coal, Iron, Sugar, Collars and Cuffs Statesmen Combine.

RADICAL CHANGES ARE THREATENED

Coal May Remain on the Free List, but Sugar Has a Chance of Getting Some Protection.

Washington, February 26.—(Special.)—The senate caucus over the tariff bill today was a fight all the way through. It was bitter in the extreme. Senators Gorman, Brice, White, of Louisiana; Caffrey, Camden, White, of California, and others to the number of ten, including Hill and Murphy, have combined to amend the bill all along the line. They want coal, iron, sugar, collars and cuffs and many other schedules protected. They got up the caucus and they did the chief amount of talking today. They want the caucus to take the bill out of the hands of the committee, prepare it and report it to the senate. They believe such action to be their only chance of success.

Of the finance committee, however, Senators Voorhees and McPherson are the only members who were satisfied with this plan of procedure. The caucus today agreed upon nothing. Senator Voorhees made a conservative statement and made overtures to the kicking element, but the other members of the finance committee except Senator Vest were silent. They are decidedly against the kickers of the protection element.

Senator Vest replied vigorously to Senator Brice's attack upon the finance committee in an interview printed yesterday.

The caucus will meet again tomorrow morning and will continue to meet until the bill is gotten in a shape that is satisfactory to a majority of the senate. Coal will almost certainly be given a duty of 50 cents a ton, iron ore will be made free, sugar will probably get a cent a pound, but it is not probable that there will be any discrimination in favor of the trust.

The fight in the caucus promises to last all this week. While it was bitter today it is probable that a satisfactory agreement will be reached this week and the bill will finally be put through by a solid democratic vote. The tax on whisky has been fixed by the committee at $1 with eight years bonded period.

Democratic senators are convinced that they must give a duty on sugar, but are opposed to yielding the cent and a half the Louisiana men demand. The latter believe, however, that they will get a fairly good duty, and are inclined to believe it will not fall below 1¼ cents. When the conference adjourned this subject was under discussion. It is settled that coal will have a duty of 50 cents a ton. A number of other changes have also been made by transfers from the free to the dutiable list of such articles as will yield revenue. Among them may be mentioned apples, green and ripe, dried and evaporated, pineapples, date, cocoanuts, olives, green and prepared. Some very important changes have been made, however, to the free list, and it is said that diamonds and other precious stones, uncut, which have given a revenue of $1,000,000 a year are stricken from the dutiable list. The lead men derive very little satisfaction from the situation, for it is now said that lead is to be put on the free list.

Pugh and Morgan Speak.

Messrs. Pugh and Morgan, of Alabama, spoke this afternoon in advocacy of a duty on lumber to protect the great lumber regions of their state. They also want a duty on iron ore and while asking for 75 cents a ton said he would be willing to accept 30 cents. It is thought they may get 20 cents.

Mr. White, of California, spoke for fruits, and Messrs. Faulkner, Camden and Gorman for coal. Mr. Brice denied that he was making a fight for wool, but said he wanted to see a bill constructed on which all democrats could agree. Short speeches were made by Senators Lindsay, Blackburn, Ransom, Jones and others, all indicating a desire to have the disputed points settled before the bill was made public. It was understood, and this idea was brought out in debate that if this could be accomplished the democrats would do very little talking when the bill came before the senate.

At Mr. Cleveland's Suggestion.

Today's caucus was the result of a talk Senator Brice had with President Cleveland one day last week.

The senator told the president that the democrats were all at sea and gave an idea, from his point of view, of how the majority of the finance committee was proceeding in making its bill about which no other democratic senator knew anything. Mr. Brice told the president that this course was irritating a number of democrats and the result would be trouble in the senate when the bill came in, with a prospect of its recommittal. The president then suggested that the democratic senators should confer together and have an understanding before a report was made by the finance committee.

It is thought that it will be impossible to go over the whole bill before Wednesday afternoon.

THE HAWAIIAN INVESTIGATION.

Report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Washington, February 26.—A volume of nearly 800 pages, exclusive of maps, was laid before the senate today, representing the testimony taken by the senate committee on foreign relations, and their findings of the facts thereon, under the resolution directing them to inquire whether any, and if so what irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Hawaii in relation to the recent revolution. The report of the majority of the committee was prepared by Chairman Morgan, of Alabama. It exhaustively reviews the facts, laws, precedents and protectorate, and finds nothing irregular in the appointment of Blount, but in effect says that the evidence taken by the committee under more favorable circumstances leads the committee to different conclusions than those which he formed.

This report is concurred in as to all its essential findings by the republican members of the committee—Sherman, Frye, Dolph and Davis. They characterize it as an exceedingly able document, but they dissent on five points.

1. They condemn the appointment of Commissioner Blount as unconstitutional.

2. They say that the executive orders placing the navy in the harbor of Honolulu under the orders of Blount or Willis were without authority of law.

3. That the order of Blount to Admiral Skerrett to lower the flag was unlawful and susceptible of being construed as unfriendly to the provisional government, and they regard the intercourse of Blount and Willis with the deposed queen as violative of international law and unwarranted.

4. They consider that the president had no right to reopen the predetermined question as to the legality of the provisional government.

5. They regard any discussion of the personal intentions of good faith of either Blount or Willis as immaterial, inasmuch as what they did in regard to the reinstatement of the queen was simply the performance of a task plainly commanded of them by this administration.

What the Minority Say.

The report of the minority signed by Butler, Turpie, Daniel and Gray, without denying or conceding the connections of other portions of the report, dissents from that portion of it which declares that the only subsantial irregularity in the conduct of Stevens, the late minister, was his declaration of a protectorate by the United States over Hawaii.

While exempting from censure Captain Wiltze, of the Boston, and his officers, because their position was one of extreme delicacy and difficulty, and appreciating their anxiety to afford protection to the lives and property of American citizens, they add: "All cannot avoid the conviction that the inopportune zeal of Minister Stevens in the project of annexation of the Sandwich islands to the United States caused him to exceed the proper limits of his official duty and his diplomatic relations to the government of those islands. His course as the public representative of this government was directly conducive to bringing about the condition of affairs which resulted in the overthrow of the queen, the organization of the provisional government, the landing of the United States troops and the attempted scheme of annexation; and upon this conclusion his conduct is seriously reprehensible and deserving of public censure."

Messrs. Butler and Turpie file a supplementary report, in which they say that while the question of annexation was not submitted to the committee, except incidentally, they think it not improper to say that they are heartily in favor of the acquisition of the islands by the United States in the proper manner, but not by taking advantage of internal dissentions for which they believed the United States in some manner responsible. The views laid down by a majority of the committee are exactly on the lines foreshadowed in these dispatches.

YESTERDAY'S FIRE RECORD.

Sawmill Burned in North Carolina—A Blaze at San Antonio.

Wilmington, N. C., February 26.—A fire at Hilton steam saw and planing mills, owned by W. S. Parsley, destroying the planing mill, dry kiln, six box cars, offices, large quantity of dressed lumber and sash and blind factory today. Los estimated at about $25,000; insurance $15,000. Sawmill was not damaged.

Fire at San Antonio.

San Antonio, Tex., February 26.—Fire broke out in Dr. Peeble's sanitarium, West End, at 3 o'clock this morning, destroying four buildings. Mrs. N. L. Thompson, a paralytic, aged sixty-three, was unable to escape and was burned to death. A little girl named Duval jumped from the second story and broke her wrist. Loss $30,000; insurance $12,000. Cause supposed to be incendiary.

FORGED HIS BROTHER'S NAME.

Lawrence Played the Jacob Act and Got $450.

Bristol, Tenn., February 26.—(Special.)—N. L. Lawrence, of Radford, Va., is in jail there, charged with forgery. His brother, C. L. Lawrence, an engineer of the Norfolk and Western railroad, obtained a loan of $450 from the Holston National Building and Loan Association, of this city. The forger learned this, boarded a train, arrived here and represented himself to M. T. Devault, secretary, as C. L. Lawrence. Mr. Devault suspected that he was not the right man, but turned the money over to him, when he not only identified himself but imitated the brother's handwriting so cleverly that there was no mistaking it. When he returned to Radford he was arrested on another charge of forgery. He had forged his brother's name to a check and cashed it in order to get money to come to Bristol.

PROOF OR AN APOLOGY.

Churchmen Who Claim to Have Been Slandered Write a Card.

Columbia, S. C., February 26.—(Special.)—Mr. James Norton, chief clerk in the comptroller general's office, recently published a pamphlet review of the case of Walter Kirkland, who was expelled from the Marion Street Methodist church for being connected with the dispensary. In this pamphlet Mr. Norton roasted Pastor Elwell and Elder Hodges severely.

Today these gentlemen address a card to Mr. Norton in which they say:

"Your communication contains a few facts, many half truths and a number of deliberate falsehoods, and we call upon you publicly to present and sustain your charges against us in our church courts or stand out before the world a confessed falsifier of facts, and a malicious slanderer of your brethren."

SHE USED THE SHOVEL.

How Two Negroes Were Badly Beaten by a Texas Lady.

Brenham, Tex., February 26.—Mrs. Lehna Behrens and Mrs. Artelia Mohril were returning from Berlin this afternoon, they having gone there to clean up the family burying ground. About two miles from town, two negroes sprang out of the woods. One seized and held their horse, while the other attempted to get into the buggy. Seizing a shovel, Mrs. Behrens felled the brute to the ground. Getting out of the buggy the plucky woman continued to beat him with the shovel until he was unconscious. Meantime a dog they had was engaged in mortal combat with the other negro.

The faithful beast was getting the worst of it, when Mrs. Behrens went to the rescue, and with her trusty spade, felled the negro to the earth. She administered to him also a fearful beating, but not wishing to kill him, drove to town. She says the first negro cannot possibly live. Officers have gone to bring the brutes in.

Alabama Commercial Association.

Montgomery, Ala., February 26.—Today representatives of commercial bodies of Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, and Tuskaloosa met here and decided to issue a call urging all the towns in the state to organize commercial associations and to send delegates to a state convention of the commercial bodies in Alabama to meet in Birmingham on April 25th, for the purpose of forming a permanent state organization.

Plenty of Work for the Court.

Charleston, S. C., February 26.—(Special.) The court of sessions convened here with Judge Townsend presiding today. One hundred and forty-five criminal cases are to be disposed of, forty-six of which are brought under the dispensary law. The dispensary cases will not be handed to the grand jury, however, till it has finished its other business.

Wood Was Acquitted.

Dallas, Tex., February 26.—The jury in the case of F. J. Wood, Jr., charged with embezzling and misappropriating the funds of the late Ninth National bank of Dallas, having been out since Saturday afternoon, this morning brought in a verdict of acquittal. The case has occupied the court for two weeks and was ably contested on both sides.

Pugilists Coming South.

Washington, February 26.—Corbett and Mitchell left on the same Richmond and Danville train tonight for Jacksonville.

OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN

Colonel Oates Fires His First Gun in the Gubernatorial Race.

BARELY 100 PEOPLE HEAR HIM

Says the Question of Ratio Does Not Concern the Masses.

HE IS FOR FREE COINAGE IN A WAY

The Colonel Says Pressure Was Brought to Bear on Him to Enter a Scramble for the Nomination.

Athens, Ala., February 26.—(Special.)—Colonel Oates opened the campaign here today. His speech was conservative, and he appeared to be using Johnston's thunder. He defended Mr. Cleveland and said the president is for free coinage by international agreement. Colonel Oates stated that he is for free coinage but wants a dollar's worth of silver in each dollar. He made an attempt to reconcile his speeches and votes on the silver question. He ignored all state issues, confessed and denounced ballot box stuffing, explained that pressure was brought to bear on him that caused him to recede from his determination not to enter a scramble for the nomination, and not await a tender of the same from the convention. He thrashed over the straw about the land loan and subtreasury; made light of the plank in the Jeffersonian platform—demanding that circulation be $50 per capita. He spoke of his confederate record and made a plea for the support of the old soldiers.

The two most striking utterances in his speech were: First, that Cleveland said the money power of New York could exhaust the treasury in forty-eight hours, and, therefore, congress must be careful as to the character of the bill for coining the seigniorage; and second, that the ratio of the coinage of silver, interested only the bullion owners.

The attendance was less than one hundred. Bad weather had some effect on it.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

The Investigation at Nashville Will Be a Star Chamber Affair.

Nashville, Tenn., February 26.—(Special.) The city council committee appointed to investigate the charges brought by certain parties against two members of the board of public works and affairs, met today and agreed to hold secret sessions, from which all but the committee, one witness at a time and the sworn stenographer will be allowed. There is some criticism of this action, as the people have very little if any belief in the truth of the charges so far as the officials are concerned and wanted the investigation held in public. H. C. Pollman, the important St. Louis witness, is in town, but refuses to say a word to anybody but the committee. The investigation will begin tomorrow. The charges were originally made by Freeman Wright, of St. Louis, who gave $1,000 to J. J. Anderson, which he alleges was for the officials who let the contract for street sprinkling. Anderson claims that it was not to be used in bribery, but for legitimate purposes.

SHE IS A POPULAR MATRON.

The People Appear to Want the Present Incumbent Retained.

Knoxville, Tenn., February 26.—(Special.) A fight is going on here now that bids fair to become celebrated. Two years ago the office of police matron was established and Mrs. Wright was elected. Her work during her incumbency has been full of energy and genuine philanthropy. The newly elected board of public works proposes to abolish the office, and it has stirred things more vehemently than even the late municipal election. All three newspapers are fulminating against abolishing the place. The ministers are preaching against it, and various women's charitable organizations are circulating petitions against it. Rev. Dr. Warner has assumed the sensational ground that saloon men are back of the movement. Dr. Warner is pastor of one of the largest churches in the city. It is said that several thousand persons have signed the petition.

SINKING OF THE VENUS.

Brazilian Insurgents Lose One of Their Vessels by an Accident.

Rio Janeiro, February 23, via Montevideo, February 26.—(Copyrighted by the United Press.)—The insurgent steamer, Venus, was off Engenho island early this morning, bombarding the government fort at Madema point. Her ammunition was stored in a magazine constructed with bags of sugar piled high from the floor and about seven feet thick on every side. A sailor, who was taking a shell from the magazine dropped it on the floor. The shell exploded and the magazine was blown up. The sailor who dropped the shell was killed instantly, and several other men were injured. Everything near the magazine was wrecked, and a hole was torn in the side of the vessel. She began filling at once, rolled slowly to starboard, and soon afterwards went to the botton. The crew was saved by small boats from the insurgent steamer Jupiter.

Several newspapers published at once a story to the effect that a shell from the government fort at Madema point exploded the Venus magazine, but as a matter of fact, the fort had not fired a shot immediately preceding the explosion.

Why McLaurin Voted "No."

Jackson, Miss., February 26.—(Special.)—Senator McLaurin spent yesterday in Jackson and left for Yazoo City this morning. He will return tonight, spend a day with his family in Brandon and then leave for Washington on Wednesday. From an interview with the senator it is inferred that Mr. Peckham's age was the chief ground for Senator McLaurin's vote against confirmation. The senator favors a one-cent per pound tariff on sugar and thinks the tariff bill will be so amended and pass.

Riodan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, February 26.—(Special.)—The lowest prices for cotton so far reached in the long decline were recorded today. Liverpool showed great weakness and the selling out of weak long continued, giving the market in the first hour a very helpless appearance. May opened 5 points lower, and the decline continued until it had touched 7.33. That price, for a time at least, seemed to mark the end of the great liquidation. The offerings suddenly shrank and buyers were compelled to advance their bids in order to secure cotton. There were occasional reactions of a few points, but the general tendency continued upward until May had sold at 7.50—17 points above the lowest. The close was firm. The sharp rally was due almost entirely to the covering of shorts. There does not yet seem to be much disposition to buy cotton for investment, and we fear that when the short sales have all been covered the market will again sag for lack of support. We favor sales upon all good rallies.

Howard Has Appealed.

Washington, February 26.—B. F. Howard, convicted last October in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of Tennessee, for violation of the postal laws, has appealed to the supreme court of the United States, the case being docketed today.

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Spring Suit? Our
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don't you?
H BROTHERS
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Telephone 1025.
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ABAMA POINTS.
train to Jacksonville leaves
Pullman sleeper to
car open 9 p. m). Double
eeping car service between
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limited carries Pullman
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ED E KIRBY,
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B. W. WRENN,
P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.
ARNSWORTH, D. P. A.
SALE
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AND MACHINERY.
shaper, wood top.
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railway cut-off saw.
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blower, "Buffalo."
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carriage cut-off
ner, "Fay's."
8" swing, "Rodgers."
blind wirer, "Hoyt's."
older, "Fay's."
r door clamp, "Williams
hand machines which
sell at reduced prices
s for mills, railroads,
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Company
nta, Ga.

FIGURING IT OUT.

A Birmingham Estimate Gives the Nomination to Johnston.

THIS SUPPOSES RICH OUT OF THE RACE

Captain Reuben Kolb Is at the National Capital and No One Knows Why. Farmers Out of Debt.

Birmingham, Ala., February 26.—(Special.) A distinguished gentleman of this city who reads all of the papers he can get and who has been a close observer of election results in Alabama for forty years, has ventured a guess at the result of the democratic convention which meets in Montgomery on May 22d. Others who are up on politics endorse his approximations. The estimate figures, Rich as being out of the race, although some politicians here still believe the young Mobilian has a showing. The following are the estimates and are given for what they are worth:

For Oates—Autauga, 4; Baldwin, 3; Barbour, 12; Bullock, 9; Butler, 7; Calhoun, 11; Chambers, 9; Choctaw, 6; Clark, 8; Coffee, 4; Colbert, 7; Conecuh, 5; Covington, 3; Crenshaw, 5; Dole, 6; Escombia, 3; Geneva, 4; Henry, 8; Lee, 10; Lowndes, 11; Mobile, 17; Monroe, 6; Montgomery, 19; Pike, 8; Randolph, 6; Russell, 8; Sumter, 10; Washington, 3; Wilcox, 10.

Total, 230.

For Johnston—Bibb, 5; Blount, 7; Cherokee, 7; Clay, 5; Cleburne, 4; Coosa, 5; Cullman, 4; Chilton, 5; Dallas, 16; DeKalb, 7; Elmore, 7; Ettowah, 7; Fayette, 4; Franklin, 4; Greene, 7; Hale, 9; Jackson, 9; Jefferson, 30; Lamar, 5; Lawrence, 7; Limestone, 7; Macon, 6; Madison, 13; Marengo, 11; Marion, 4; Marshal, 6; Morgan, 8; Perry, 10; Pickens, 7; St. Clair, 6; Shelby, 7; Talladega, 10; Tallapoosa, 8; Tuscaloosa, 10; Walker, 5; Winston, 2.

Total, 274.

Farmers on Top.

This promises to be a great year for the farmers of Alabama. They are nearer out of debt than at any time since the war and with good crops this year, and with economical methods there appears no reason why most of them should not become independent.

English Emigration.

Colonel W. M. Brewer, traveling representative of The Mining and Engineering Journal, of New York, who is located in Edwardsville, Ala., is just home from Europe. In an interview he says:

"California is so thoroughly advertised in England that the average Englishman knows more about that state than the average man in Alabama does, and that Alabama and the southern states, with their resources, are so poorly advertised that the average Englishman knows less about them than the average southerner knows about the north pole. There is a class of immigration leaving England consisting of well-to-do small farmers and business men possessed of capital of from $12,000 to $20,000. They are leaving there because the increasing population naturally crowds them out. A large portion of these emigrants could be directed to the south if the proper effort was made by the southern states to do so."

Kolb in Washington.

Captain R. F. Kolb is in Washington. What the genial Reuben is doing at the nation's capital is not known here. He has the politicians guessing again.

A Prospective New County.

At the next meeting of the legislature some of the leading citizens of Coosa valley, in St. Clair county, will present a bill for a new county to be called Forney county, in honor of that distinguished citizen, General William H. Forney.

Held for Robbing a Postoffice.

Birmingham, Ala., February 26.—(Special.) Richard Blankenship, a sixteen-year-old white boy, broke into the postoffice at Bamfort, Shelby county, yesterday, and took therefrom $30 worth of stamps and a lot of mail. A little girl saw him commit the burglary and reported it. Blankenship was followed, and was caught after having a dozen shots fired at him, and was brought to this city, where today he was tried and bound over.

To Consider Emigration to Africa.

Birmingham, Ala., February 26.—(Special.) Rev. A. J. Warner and other prominent negroes of this city have called a convention of their race to meet here on March 21st, to consider the question of general emigration to Africa. The proposed convention is an off-spring of the national convention held in Cincinnati last November. It is understood that those calling the convention are deciples of Bishop Turner, of Georgia, and are in favor of returning to the land of their fathers. In view of the fact that the recent Tuskegee conference frowned on the emigration idea, the result of the convention here is awaited with interest.

Shot and Robbed.

Birmingham, Ala., February 26.—(Special.) James Todd, who resides at Gothite, while passing through a dense wood going from Chamblee to that place last night, was shot from ambush by unknown parties and fatally wounded. As he lay weltering in his blood, the assassins rifled his pockets of $100 and fled. There is no clue. Todd is dying.

A REVIVAL IN BUSINESS

Shown by Reports to The Tradesman.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 26.—The reports to The Tradesman from all sections of the south show a decided revival in business throughout the south, in industrial lines and the resumption of large mills all through the southern states. The manufacturing outlook in the south as reported to The Tradesman is much brighter than for twelve months past. Among the plants that have resumed, or are proposing to resume operations in the past ten days in the southern states, are the following: Blast furnaces, at Cowan, Tenn.; the Gallatin Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of spokes, Gallatin, Tenn.; the Westmoreland Stave Company, Gallatin, Tenn.; the Bear Springs blast furnace, in Stewart county, Tennessee; two furnaces of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, Dayton, Tenn.; the Concord woolen mills, at Nicojack, Ga.; East Birmingham Furniture Company, Birmingham, Ala.; the Powhatan cotton mills, Lamberts Point, Va.; the Ensign car works, Huntington, W. Va.; Kyle Lumber Company, Gadsden, Ala.; Union City planing mills, Union City, Tenn.; Bridgeport, Ala., Lumber Company; the Yellow Pine Lumber Company, Ashland, Ky.; the Tennessee Lumber Company, Doudon, Tenn.; the Enterprise, Miss., knitting mills, the Chattanooga Tool and Hoe Company are preparing to resume after being idle over four years; the lumber mills, of the Long Manufacturing Company, Beaumont, Tex.; the Cumberland iron works, Dover, Tenn.; the coal mines of the Beaver Creek and Cumberland River Mining and Coal Company, Somerset, Ky.; the North Athens cotton mills, Athens, Tenn.; Bottling works, Bridgeport, Ala.; the Keystone and Acme mines, Acme, W. Va., have resumed also.

In all portions of the south sawmills are resuming operations and the lumber business is much more active and the outlook much more encouraging.

Mr. George Smith
Uvalde, Texas.

SHAKESPEARE

What Mr. Smith Thinks He Would Have

Said About Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Had Shakespeare lived here and suffered as I have, I think he would have said, Throw away all medicine except Hood's Sarsaparilla. As an Englishman, coming to this climate, I have felt the heat very much. In the spring I felt as if I had all the care and anxiety of America on my mind. I got one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and after I had taken it I felt as if I could undertake

The President's Duties.

Last month I had a return of prickly heat; it seemed impossible to stand up or lie down without almost tearing myself to pieces. I then got one more bottle and it has not only cured the heat but I believe it put my blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in good condition. I advise all to take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the spring and fall."
GEORGE SMITH, Uvalde, Texas.

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

BASEBALL RULES.

Schedule Meeting of the National Baseball League.

New York, February 26.—The schedule meeting of the National Baseball League opened at noon today in the Fifth Avenue hotel. President Young presided. Others present were: A. H. Soden and W. H. Conant, of Boston; Chris. Von der Ahe, St. Louis; W. W. Keer, Pittsburg; H. R. Vanderhorst, Baltimore; F. B. H. Robinson, Cleveland; George Ruckstuhl, Louisville; A. J. Reach and John I. Rogers, of Philadelphia; James A. Hart, of Chicago; C. H. Byrne and F. A. Abel, of Brooklyn; John F. Brush, of Cincinnati; Frank Elliot and George S. Wagner, of Washington, and ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott and Eddie Talcott, of New York city.

After the meeting had been called to order by President Young, the regular order of business was suspended. An amendment to the league constitution was adopted, providing that the regular hour of calling a championship game could not be changed to read thirty minutes. The amendment was made to provide for a possible contingency, like that which arose between Yale and Harvard last year.

The revision of the playing rules was then taken up. Rules 21 to 11 were stricken out and new rules more accurately defining the geometrical construction of the diamond were adopted.

Section 2, rule 12 was changed; that when the ball strikes foul ground out of sight of the umpire, the new ball shall immediately be brought into play.

Section 4, rule 12 was amended; that an umpire can put a ball out of play when the cover is ripped so he can see the interior. The old rule provided that the umpire must be able to see the yarn in the ball, but, as balls are not always made of yarn nowadays, it was decided to amend it.

An unimportant change was made in the phraseology of rule 20. Rule 38, defining a sacrifice bunt hit, was changed to read as follows: "A sacrifice bunt hit is a ball batted by a batsman standing in his position, that falls within fair ground before reaching the line between first and second bases, as defined in rule 36, that is made for the obvious purpose of advancing a runner occupying a base, which results in putting out the batsman or would so result it handled without error. As No. 38 is a new rule, all the rules from that forward are advanced one in numbering.

Section 4 was added to rule 41, as follows: "A strike is a foul hit, other than a base hit, made by the batsman while attempting a bunt sacrifice. A bunt hit is foul ground between home base and first defined in rule 38, that falls or rolls on base, or home base and third base."

A section was added to rule 43 to stop the trapping of a ball.

Section 4, rule 44, was changed so that the batsman becomes a base runner if, without making an attempt to strike, the ball comes in contact with his person.

Section 5 was added to rule 47, providing that the base runner shall return to his base if, while attempting a strike, the ball touches any part of the batsman's person.

The meeting was adjourned until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the revision of the rules will be continued.

IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR.

Execution of Matthew Johnson at Sing Sing Yesterday.

Sing Sing, N. Y., February 26.—Matthew Johnson, the slayer of Emil Kuckelhron, died in the electric chair at 11:35 o'clock a. m. today. When he was strapped in the chair he said: "I say good-by." His only friend, the Rev. Daniel Weisher, replied, "Goodby," then the doomed man said: "God be with me." A few seconds later he was dead.

Johnson showed no signs of breaking down as the time for the electrocution approached. He surprised his guards and Warden Durston with his marvelous coolness. In all their experience with condemned murderers they could not recall a man who seemed so perfectly free from fear as the West Indian negro, who had no relative or friend near to cheer his last hours, except the colored Baptist preacher, who was but slightly acquainted with the convict prior to his arrival here.

This morning Johnson said to Warden Durston: "I did the deed, and I am willing to go." A week ago he had confessed the crime to the Rev. Mr. Weisher. Johnson admitted also that he had committed two other murders for which he was never tried, nor, so far as he knew, even suspected. He said that some twelve years ago he was intimate with a married woman named Lizzie Fraser, at Key West, Fla., and on one of his visits to her during the absence of her husband he wished to get her ten-year-old daughter out of the way. He accordingly took her a few yards away from the house to the dock and pushed her into the water. The girl was drowned. He left Key West and went to a place on the west coast of Florida called Chokoliska. While there he worked as a charcoal burner. He got into a quarrel over a woman with Samuel Kellogg, another charcoal burner, and killed him. He then came north and never heard of the Florida murders again.

Johnson said that his father, Jeremiah Johnson; his mother, his three sisters and his two brothers, live in Key West. He wrote a letter to his father yesterday bidding him goodby, and telling him that he had made his peace with God and was certain that he would go straight to heaven.

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

The Foreman at the Factory Arrested for Killing and Acquitted.

Marietta, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—Another development has taken place in the direction of unraveling the mystery that surrounds the death of Miss Lizzie Christopher at Roswell.

A Mr. Farr, who held the position of foreman in the factory where she was employed, has been arrested charged with her murder. He was brought to Marietta yesterday by Constable Gunter and placed in jail, and this morning was taken back to Roswell for preliminary trial. The evidence at the inquest showed that the woman was in a delicate condition at the time of her death, and the evidence tended to connect Farr with her death. The theory of the prosecution is that he arranged to meet her in the wild deserted locality where her death occurred, and that he then killed her in a way that would cause people to think she had taken her own life

At the preliminary trial today Mr. Farr was acquitted. He is a married man about thirty-eight years old.

Chauncey, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—Mrs. E. H. Mullen, wife of Mayor James Mullen, of this place, died Saturday night after a short illness.

PARALYZES THE LAW

Judge Grosscup Deals a Knockout to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

BOOKS DO NOT HAVE TO BE SHOWN

Railroad Men Not Required to Furnish Evidence That Will Criminate Themselves—Pending Cases to Be Dropped.

Chicago, February 26.—Judge Grosscup rendered a decision in the United States district court this morning which will make the interstate commerce law practically inoperative, for the reason it will in the future be impossible to convict any one for acts violating its provisions. The court held that General Freight Agent James, of the Lake Shore road, and Gordon McLeod, agent of the Merchants' Dispatch freight line, the witnesses who refused to answer questions put to them by the grand jury, were right in the position which they took and that they cannot be compelled to answer. James and McLeod were asked questions which were intended to draw out information as to illegal cuts in rates made by the companies which they represent. Both refused to answer on the ground that the fifth amendment to the constitution of the United States gives every man the right to refuse to make disclosures which will criminate himself.

District Attorney Milchrist expressed surprise at the decision. The effect of it, he said, would put a bar to prosecution under the law in this district. He said: "We now have no way to compel witnesses to furnish information. When James and McLeod were called as witnesses, the grand jury was investigating the rate cutting of last November and December, in eastern freights. The case was the technicality against the Lake Shore and the Merchants Dispatch, but in reality the grand jury was after all eastern lines. The case will now be dropped. The grand jury was ordered to reconvene tomorrow, and when it does the interstate cases will simply be allowed to remain untouched and the grand jury will turn to other business.

Judge Grosscup's decision applies absolutely to my case in the district, but it does not govern in other districts. It will carry weight in the other districts, however, is very certain. The only hope for the interstate commission now is to raise the same question in some other districts, obtain a decision the opposite to the one rendered today and thus compel the railroad to appeal to the supreme court. From Judge Grosscup's decision the government cannot appeal and the railroads will not. I think that it is likely that the law will be repealed in so far as it relates to shippers. Attorney A. G. Safford, who represents the interstate commerce, was greatly disappointed when the decision was announced. He acknowledged the decision cripples the commission in so far as prosecutions are concerned. "The cases here," said he, "will be dropped, but what the commission will do I cannot say."

Commissioner Morrison Interviewed.

Washington, February 26.—Interstate Commerce Commissioner Morrison was interviewed upon Judge Grosscup's decision, tonight. He was fully apprised of the sweeping character of the decision, but he thought it would probably render it impossible, under the existing law, to convict one man by the testimony of an accomplice, unless the latter is willing to testify.

"The decision affects the interstate commerce commission to the extent that it will make it difficult to secure convictions. It will have no other effect for, of course, it will still be possible to secure evidence outside of the parties directly implicated. If the decision stands, it will put us back in the same position where we were before the amendment to the law was adopted."

Commissioner Veasey expressed views similar to those of Mr. Morrison.

Broke the Record.

Baltimore, Md., February 26.—The special train consisting of five Pullman cars with 175 delegates to the national convention of the Electric Light Association, at Washington, which left New York over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon, made the fastest run on record to Washington. The total time from New York to Washington was four hours and fifty-five minutes. Fourteen minutes were, however, lost in transferring the train across the river at Baltimore. The run from Newark, Del., to Canton, a distance of sixty-five miles, was made in exactly fifty-nine minutes. Deducting the time lost in passing through the yards at Philadelphia and Baltimore, the Electric Light delegates made the fastest trip on record between New York and Washington.

Southwestern Traffic Association.

New Orleans, February 26.—The Southwestern Traffic Association reconvened at 9.30 o'clock a. m., and adjourned at 6 o'clock p. m. until 9 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The committee appointed to report with respect to rates on cotton seed products asked for further time, and the subject was passed until the next meeting of the association.

A rate of 65 cents per 100 pounds was established on cotton piece goods from Dallas, Fort Worth and Denison, Tex., to Shreveport, La., effective on legal notice.

The afternoon session was consumed in the checking or tariffs already autharized, and in effect by the different lines on interstate business. The remainder of the docketed subjects were disposed of at the morning session, and the remainder of the time will be devoted to the consideration of routine matters.

Slashing Rates at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., February 26.—A rate war on an east-bound freight broke out among the railroads here today. The withdrawal of the Louisville and Nashville from the Southern Railway and Steamship Association precipitated the row, and when various exchanges opened this afternoon, notices of a 10 cent reduction on freight to all eastern and foreign points were posted on the bulletin boards. The Louisville and Nashville did not meet the cut, but will do so tomorrow.

For Justice Jackson to Decide.

Savannah, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—The hearing of the application of the receivers of the Central railroad to be reimbursed by the Savannah and Western for $700,000 spent on the latter road out of the Central's general fund, has been postponed and will be heard by Justice Jackson in Savannah on his return from St. Petersburg, Fla. The justice has been suffering from bronchial troubles and went to Florida for his health. An application by the receivers of the Central to be allowed to pay the Southwestern road its net earnings, amounting to something over $180,000, will be heard at the same time. The hearing will take place about March 20th.

Fast Colors, that are not affected by soap and water, are not affected by Pearline. They will seem brighter and fresher, of course, but that is the way they looked when new. Washing with Pearline has simply taken out the dirt, and restored them. Use nothing but Pearline, and everything will "look like new" longer.

There's no rub, rub, rub in keeping your things fresh and clean with Pearline. Take away this ruinous rubbing, and what is left there to make them look old? 389 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

THE ANIMAL EXTRACTS

Prepared according to the formula of

DR. WM. H. HAMMOND

In His Laboratory at Washington, D. C.

CEREBRINE, from the brain for diseases of the brain and nervous system.

MEDULLINE, from the spinal cord, for diseases of the cord. (Locomotor-Ataxia, etc.)

CARDINE, from the heart, for diseases of the heart.

TESTINE, from the testes, for diseases of the testes. (Atrophy of the organs, sterility, etc.)

OVARINE, from the ovaries, for diseases of the ovaries.

MUSCULINE, thyrodine, etc.

Dose, Five Drops. Price (2 drachms), $2.50.

The physiological effects produced by a single dose of CEREBRINE are acceleration of the pulse with feeling of fullness and distension in the head, exhilaration of spirits, increased urinary excretion, augmentation of the expulsive force of the bladder and paristactic action of the intestines, increase in muscular strength and endurance, increased power of vision in elderly people and increased appetite and digestive power.

Where local druggists are not supplied with the extracts they will be mailed, together with all existing literature on the subject on receipt of price by

THE COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.,
Washington, D. C.

AN EXCITING DAY.

(Continued from First Page, Third Column.)

Mr. Pickler, at the top of his voice, and shaking his finger across a segment of the house circle at Mr. Pence, "I was making a fight for silver long before you came to the house."

"I have here in my hand," shouted Mr. Pence in return, "seventeen pages of tabs kept upon the windings in and out of the gentleman on this question."

The tumult was momentarily lulled and Mr. Hepburn concluded his speech.

Reed's Suggestion.

Mr. Reed moved that the committee rise, taking occasion, he said, to respond to the statement of the gentleman from Missouri, that in his opinion the bill would have been disposed of long ago if it had been properly managed. And it took a good deal of courage he said, for a gentleman to assert the contrary and endeavor to place upon his opponents the responsibility for the results of his own mismanagement.

While he was saying this Messrs. McMillin and Springer were standing behind Mr. Bland, and the latter asked Mr. Reed when he would agreed to close the debate.

"When we get through," answered Mr. Reed. "The gentleman does not seem to know that the rule is for the house to debate a subject until it is exhausted and then vote. It does not depend upon me or the gentleman from Missouri when that shall be done. But," continued Mr. Reed, "I wish the gentleman would give his attention to the sirens who are singing behind him, and ask the question they evidently want to ask. I hate to see so much pantomime going on.

But the question was not asked and the committee arose.

Immediately Mr. Pence took the floor to make a personal explanation.

There was the utmost possible silence throughout the hall as he rose, and despite the sensational character of subsequent proceedings, there was no disorder. In the beginning he recited the statements made in committee of the whole by Messrs. Pickler and Ellis, attributing to them jointly the statement that he (Mr. Pence) had said he would be glad to see the pending bill defeated.

Adding Insult to Injury.

To this Mr. Ellis excepted, as he had not made that assertion.

Mr. Pence accepted the correction, and added: "I do not believe that the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. Ellis) has made a statement, taken any action or cast a vote on his own hook since congress met last August."

Mr. Hainer, republican, of Nebraska, called Mr. Pence to order, and he sat down.

The words being read, Speaker Crisp ruled that they were out of order, and on motion of Mr. Bailey, Mr. Pence was permitted to explain.

The Colorado member said that what he meant and what he would continue to mean by the words, "on his own hook," was that the member acted upon what he honestly and individually believed.

Mr. Hainer again called the speaker to order, saying the explanation but added insult to the original statement.

Speaker Crisp, however, ruled that the explanation had proceeded far enough for the chair of the house to decide that unparliamentary.

"I don't know that a gentleman who lives as far east as Mr. Hainer knows just what the expression means in our country. He explained the meaning as with us. I will explain it in English, as understood in the district of the gentleman from Nebraska, in the district of the gentleman from Oregon, in the district of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon), from whom I borrowed it originally. The phrase means that a man throws out his own hook, with his own bait, to catch his own fish, without domination that the gentleman of Maine or from anywhere else. And now I am ready to proceed with the statement I was making when called to order by the getleman from Nebraska, Mr. Hainer, who is fuller of beer than comprehension of my ideas."

Many members jumped to their feet at this expression and called the speaker to order.

The chair said it was for the house to determine whether or not Mr. Pence should proceed.

On the viva voce, the chair stated that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. Reed—I doubt it, and call for a division. If the house approves that sort of language, if it thinks that it is gentlemanly and decent, we ought to know it."

A division showed thirty in favor of allowing Mr. Pence to proceed and sixty against; so he was compelled to take his seat.

And then, at 5:25 o'clock p. m., the house adjourned.

"THE CRUST OF SOCIETY."

One of the most interesting plays produced by a company which will compare in excellence with anything we have had this season—even with the Coghlans—furnished a great treat for everybody who braved the elements and went to the Grand last night.

"The Crust of Society" was the play. It is a brilliant work, an excellent translation of one of Dumas's masterpieces. It is an old and much worn thing—that of the adventurer who wants to lead a better life through marriage with an honest man—but it is always interesting and, perhaps, instructive. In this play Mrs. Eastlake Chapel is the beautiful woman with the shady part. She is a widow who has never had a husband, floating in gay, middle society, which is full of blue blood and accommodating morals. This woman, about at the end of her financial resources, seeks to establish herself pecuniarily and socially by marrying Randall Northcote, of the English army. Oliver St. Aubyn is his friend, and tries to prevent the marriage, knowing too well the woman who has captured the heart of the captain. He is roundly abused and seriously plunged into trouble for his advice and meddling, but he finally wins in the battle against woman's wit, and the marriage does not take place. The text of this play spoken by St. Aubyn is in these words: "There is an unwritten social law that a good man should marry none but a good woman."

The company presenting the play is one of the strongest comedy companies which we have already had. Its members are little known in the south, but that is because they are people of decided prominence and have not been seen outside of the big cities of the east. Each part is in the hands of an artist. There are no stars, but all are very fine. The principal figure—that of Mrs. Eastlake Chapel—was assumed last night by Miss Elita Proctor Otis. She played it with great naturalness, and being an exceedingly handsome woman, made a very delightful impression, both by her art and her personality. Miss Tilbury gave a jolly, rollicking interpretation of Mrs. Echo. Miss Charlottee Neilison was a decided favorite in the role of Violet; and Mrs. Lydia Thompson is a fine Lady Downe. Mr. Arthur Lewis is known as one of the best leading men of the country, and his work as St. Aubyn emphasized his right to such reputation. He is unquestionably one of the foremost actors of the day. In his methods, it may be said he belongs to the same school of Charles Coghlan, being in everything perfectly natural, never straining after a point. In the strong scenes of the latter part of the play, he shows strength and vigor, tempered all the time by the handling of a true artist. Mr. John Flood, as Captain Northcote, is also very good, and, in fact, all of the characters are well taken.

It is no exaggeration to say that "The Crust of Society" is one of the most interesting plays, and is interpreted by one of the best companies Atlanta has seen this season. It is a production second only to "Diplomacy"—if second to that—and is well worth seeing.

At the matinee today Miss Otis will again assume the role of Mrs. Chapel. At tonight's performance Miss Tilbury will be seen in that role, Miss Otis doing the part of Mrs. Echo.

The Model Comedy Company.

A splendid house greeted the opening bill of the Model Comedy Company last night at the Edgewood theater, and the organization made a great hit. "A Hero in Rags," a highly sensational melo-drama, was the play presented, and a finer or neater interpretation of the work could not have been asked. The Model Comedy Company fully deserves its title, if last night's production can be taken as a guarantee of the company's strength. That is, of course, as a popular price organization. The principal role was in the hands of Mr. Eagan, who is a most capable actor. Others who deserve mention are: Mr. Thomas, Mr. James Blackburn, Mr. Lewis F. Morrison, as Jack Worthington; Mr. Harrison, Mr. Buogette, Mr. Carson. Miss Madge Mackin, who made a pleasing and pretty Nana Lee, Miss Kate Wilber. This afternoon the same bill will be repeated. Tonight "Chuc." Popular prices prevail.

The Sanford sisters are at the Edgewood, and will appear at every performance this week. They comprise a fine orchestra.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SOCIETY.

The entertainment to which the ladies of Atlanta are looking forward with more interest than any other is that to be given at the Grand opera house by Madame Yale on next Tuesday afternoon, March 6th. This affair is for ladies only and will consist of illustrated lectures in costume by Madame Yale on the subject of beauty, culture, physical culture and the complexion. Madame Yale is herself a glorious exponent of her art, for she is universally considered to be one of the handsomest women living. She will appear in a beautiful athletic dress, just designed by herself, and she will give a talk well worth hearing upon all the dainty points of the toilet and care of woman's physical being, in which the gentler sex is so much interested. Every woman wants to look pretty for Easter and Madame Yale proposes to tell her how to accomplish this purpose for Easter and all time to come.

There is nothing so refining and so captivating in a woman as perfect care of her physical self. By taking this care one is able to bring out all the best points and to conceal or eradicate every blemish.

Miss Lillian Lochrane has returned to the city, after several weeks spent with friends in Alabama.

***

Judge and Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Hopkins and Miss Scott, niece of Vice President Stevenson, will leave this week for an extended trip to Florida and Cuba.

Mr. Garnett Andrews, Jr., of Chattanooga, is in the city.

***

Mr. James Swann, of New York, has been spending several days with Mrs. Albert Thornton.

***

Mrs. Lochrane Austell and her little daughter, Idoline, have returned from New York.

***

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. M. L. Underwood gave a very delightful party in honor of the birthday of her little daughter, Maggie Lou. It was the little miss' eleventh birthday and a number of her friends were there to celebate it with her. The house was beautifully decorated with roses and other flowers and the table at which the refreshments were served was exceedingly pretty. The afternoon was most delightfully spent by all present.

Miss Bonnie Beaucamp, of Tipton, Ind., is in the city visiting at the home of Mr. E. H. Frazer.

On last Tuesday evening Miss Annie Lynch and Mr. W. W. McCulloch were united in marriage by Rev. Father Schadewell.

***

Invitations are out to the marriage of Mr. Thomas Verdon to Miss Arlie Gordon. The marriage will take place at the home of the bride's parents on Luckie street next Thursday afternoon, and will be witnessed by a few friends only. Mr. Verdon is one of the rising and popular young business men of Spartanburg, and has many friends in Atlanta who will wish him all the happiness possible, while Miss Gordon is one of the most charming and entertaining young ladies of the city. The wedding will be a quiet affair and after the ceremony the bride and groom will leave for their future home in Carolina.

***

There will be a delightful musicale at the home of Mr. J. J. Barnes, 283 Whitehall street, tonight. The musicale is for a charitable purpose and a most delightful programme will be rendered. The names of the artists who will take part are enough to insure the spending of a delightful evening. Among those who will take part are Mrs. Carrie Mathews-Moore, Miss Elizabeth Kinney, Miss Julia Carter, Mr. Sam Burbank and Mr. Marion Dunwoody. Mr. Marion Dunwoody is a pianist of the highest talent and ability, and the occasions for hearing him have been few in the past. He has not long been back from Europe where, for several years, he has been devoting himself to the study of music. To hear him alone will be a treat.

***

Mr. Will Richards, the well known basso of Chicago, is visiting friends in this city. Mr. Richards was formerly a member of the First Presbyterian church choir, of Atlanta. He has been a hard student of his art, and has developed one of the finest voices in Chicago. Mr. Richards will give a song recital Wednesday or Thursday at Phillips & Crew's music hall. The Chicago papers speak well of recent appearances of Mr. Richards at the Auditorium.

THE SNOW HAS GONE,

And the Street Cars Are Running Again.

The snow has about disappeared from the streets of Atlanta and the street cars are now running on regular time.

During the morning there was some sleighing in the city and the livery stables reaped a reward for the service they gave, nearly every vehicle being converted into a sleigh of some kind.

The sleighing was expensive, as much as $10 per hour being charged for the ride through the slush and mud. But the people in Atlanta who are able to pay for such luxuries were ready with the cash, and all of the stables of the city were well patronized by those who were able to stand the bills. Those who rode in the sleighs seemed to enjoy the pleasure and it was a merry laugh that came from all the slides as they glided over the snow-covered streets.

But while those who could enjoy the sleigh riding were out, the city hands were busy tearing away the snow from under the sleighs and the street cars, and by noon the streets were pretty bare of the white fleece which had delighted so many during the morning. Early in the day the superintendent of public works, Captain D. G. Wylie, put squads of men to work all over the city, and as fast as the shovels could throw the snow from the sidewalks into the streets, the passways for pedestrians were made clear. The same squads were instructed not only to clean the side walks, but to clean the crossings, and within the course of a day the walking was good almost all over the city.

While the street hands were throwing the snow from the sidewalks, the owners of houses in the center of the city were having hired squads to throw snow from the roofs of the houses. On all of the housetops the snow had gathered in great masses and many of the buildings were loaded with the storm's work. It made the removal of the snow necessary in many places and the work gave a dollar to more than one man who needed it.

Some of the street crossings, however, were in a most wretched condition until late in the afternoon when the sunshine and the flowing waters carried the slush away. At some of the corners the water was too deep for the comfort of the lively, jumping men, to say nothing about the ladies who came along.

The snow, however, left the surface fast enough for the street cars to resume work, and during the day nearly all of the Consolidated cars went back on the schedule. Before night all of the lines were working and the people were being hauled home and back just as though Atlanta had not had a snow storm.

Examination of Pharmacists by the State Board of Pharmacy.

The February examination of the Georgia state board of pharmacy took place yesterday at the state capitol. There were ten applicants for licenses, of which number six passed. Dr. O. B. Hartzog, of Atlanta, who graduates next month in the Atlanta college of pharmacy, secured the highest mark, passing as pharmacist and obtaining a percentage of 89 degrees; R. C. Hood, of Harmony Grove, Ga.; L. C. Newman, Alabama; W. M. Caldwell, Chipley, Ga., and H. T. Mash, Jr., of Savannah, passed as apothecaries, and Dr. R. H. Nipper, of Atlanta, secured a license as druggist.

The board adjourned at 2:20 o'clock this morning to meet at Americus on May 7th.

Sleighing at Barnesville.

Barnesville, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—The snow from the storm of Saturday night and Sunday is fast melting, but it leaves its mark.

An old shade tree in front of the store of J. W. Stafford & Sons, which has been there for forty years, was blown down.

DON'T YOU DO IT. DON'T GROWL

We learn it is on record that a perfectly healthy professor died one night because several of his students had, during the day, made him believe that he was dangerously ill. There is no more dangerous man today than the weeper and wailer who spends days in lengthening his face instead of doing his share to produce better times.

THE COUNTRY IS FULL OF MONEY.

The golden stream is flowing swiftly hither from the east.

The Country Has Lots of Silver. The Country Has Lots of Greenbacks.

There was only a bankers' picnic and it is petering out.

CHEER UP.

PRICES ARE LOW. BUY YOUR SHOES FOR THE SPRING NOW. DON'T GET EXCITED. DON'T GET RECKLESS. BUT DON'T GET LEFT ON THE SHOE QUESTION. SEE US.

Byck BROS. & CO.

FOOTCOVERERS TO ALL MANKIND, 27 WHITEHALL STREET.
TELEPHONE NO. 432.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

Lessens Pain

Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"My wife, after using 'MOTHER'S FRIEND,' passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child.
—J. J. McGOLDRICK, Bean Station, Tenn.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw.—MRS. L. M. AHERN, Cochran, Ga.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free.

Sold by All Druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

ON'T GROWL
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will be rendered. The names
who will take part are enough
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Mathews-Moore, Miss Ellen-
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him have been few in the past.
long been back from Europe
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, February 26.—(Special.)—
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shortened labor.
RN, Cochran, Ga.
$1.50 per bottle.
OR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PEOPLE SAY BUY IT.

Macon's Citizens Want to Own the Waterworks Plant.

DUCKS FIRST, A POSTMASTER LATER

The Republican Holds on and Draws the Salary, While Democrats Are Left in Suspense—Delinquent Taxes.

Macon, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—One of the great questions with Maconites is will the city of Macon buy the waterworks plant of the Macon Gas Light and Water Company at the figure set by the arbitrators as the worth of the works? The proposition that the company has made, based on the arbitrated price, and which has been published in The Constitution, is considered by many fair and equitable. The people are now awaiting with some interest the report of the city's expert accountant on the result of his investigation of the books of the company to ascertain what is the annual net return of the company in dollars and cents. This report will probably be read at the meeting of council tomorrow night, and whether or not the city will buy the works depends very largely on what the expert's report will be. It is said that for 1893 the net revenue of the company was about $32,0000, which may be regarded as good profit, considering the financial depression that prevailed in all kinds of business and among all classes of people last year. The people are agreed on the general proposition that the city should own the waterworks. The Gordian knot to be cut is, how much should the city pay for them. They can now be bought for $550,000. The longer the day of purchase is delayed the more valuable the plant becomes, and the greater the price the city will have to pay for the population and business of Macon are constantly increasing, which means new patronage for the water company; and when the system of sanitary sewerage is completed the demand for water on this account will be very great, and sewers will be a source of rich patronage to the company.

Left in Doubt.

Now that President Cleveland has gone hunting ducks, candidates and people in Macon generally, are wandering if he made a nomination before he departed from Washington. Has the recent visit of Messrs. J. L. Hardeman and C. D. Findlay to Postmaster General Bissell put the powers that be at Washington to thinking, or does the delay in making the appointment portend nothing significant whatever? The people are left in doubt, and candidates have hung their harps upon the willow.

It is understood that Mr. W. C. Singleton, one of the candidates for postmaster, has been in Washington several days in the interest of his candidacy. What if the two leading candidates, Price and Findlay, should be set aside, and Singleton taken up as a compromise? The suggestion is thrown out merely as food for reflection, while Cleveland is hunting ducks.

Delinquent Taxpayers.

Delinquent city taxpayers will have a breathing spell of one more month and then their day of grace is over. The new city marshal, Mr. Charley Hall, has not entered actively upon his duties, but will probably do so in a few days, but not in time to advertise property in March. His first advertisement as marshal will probably not be made until April. The city treasurer and ex-Marshal Kenan are now engaged in checking up accounts between them, and as soon as this is done Mr. Hall will have the necessary papers, fi. fas., etc., turned over to him and delinquents will then hear from him.

A Change Contemplated.

Instead of one of the main sewers of Macon's proposed sanitary sewerage system running down Walnut street, as intended by the original plans, it may run down Ocmulgee street, which is one street below Walnut, and which runs alongside the river. At present Ocmulgee street is very much broken, and from First to Third a deep hollow or ravine exists. It is proposed to fill up the hollow with dirt from the neighboring hill sides and the sewers can then be placed in the "fill." There are two advantages in running the sewer down Ocmulgee street instead of Walnut, to-wit: It will cause a new street to be opened up as a pleasure drive, with beautiful river scenery, and much of the blasting that would have to be done if the sewer remained on Walnut street would be avoided. The change has not yet been positively decided upon, but it is highly sanctioned by the city engineer, mayor, and others.

Will Visit Macon.

Hon. J. L. M. Curry, trustee and genral manager of the Peabody and Slater funds for education in the southern states, and Dr. Gilman, president of the Johns Hopkins university, president of the Slater fund and trustee of the Peabody fund, will visit Macon, Atlanta, Savannah and other points in Georgia in a few days. Their chief purpose is to visit and inspect the schools aided from the funds which they represent, and incidentally to visit the leading colleges and universities of the state. They will inspect the Spelman institute and Clark university in Atlanta. They have expressed a desire to see the State Technological school and University at Athens. They will have conferences with the presidents of Emory college, of Mercer university and of the Girls' Normal and Industrial college at Milledgeville. Messrs. Curry and Gilman expect to arrive in Savannah March 2d, and will be met by Governor Northen, Hon. S. D. Bradwell, commissioner of education, and Chancellor William E. Boggs, of the State university. They will hold a special conference in reference to the industrial school for negroes which has been established near Savannah.

HOW MUSCOGEE STANDS.

An Atkinson Man's Discovery Surprises the Columbus People.

Columbus, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—The Macon Telegraph a day or two ago, under the caption "Muscogee All Right," prints a special from LaGrange, Ga., which reads:

"B. G. Swanson, who is prominently spoken of for the next congressman from the fourth district, has just returned from Columbus where he went to serve on the grand jury of the United States court. He says that thinks look very favorable for Hon. W. Y. Atkinson in Muscogee from all he could hear. Things in Troup are mightily mixed. The Evans men are the talkers, but when the voting is done, it is thought Troup will give Atkinson a majority."

Colonel Swanson heard more during his brief three days' visit to Columbus, than The Constitution's correspondent has been able to glean since the campaign opened. In fact, he was able to gather more than any one else down this way. His ears must be quick, very quick.

The Constitution's correspondent has been very carefully feeling the pulse of the people of Muscogee, and from talks with numerous prominent citizens, it can almost be predicted as a certainty that Muscogee will give General Clemant A. Evans a good majority.

LIVELY AT ROME.

As the Election Approaches Personal Encounters Occur.

Rome, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—W. R. Quarles, a white drayman, was tried in recorder's court this morning for using his fist on the head of "Skinny" Swift, a negro. Quarles wanted to "waive" trial, and when asked why, said he wanted to be tried before Mayor King, but that he did not believe he could get justice before Recorder Fouche. The recorder did not think this a sufficient ground for continuance, and Quarles pleaded guilty. A few witnesses were examined and he was fined $5 and costs.

The scrap grew out of a political discussion. The negro was for Captain Seay for mayor, and Quarles was for Mr. Moore. If the Moore ticket wins it is understood that the present recorder will not succeed himself, which fact probably had something to do with Quarles's statement that he could not get justice.

A warrant for assault and battery had been sworn out by Skinny, but it was withdrawn when Quarles paid him $5.

Moses Bailey, a well-known colored politician who is electioneering for Captain Seay, was knocked down by Bud White Saturday. Bailey swore out a warrant for assault with intent to murder, and White was placed under a $100 bond. The city case against White was tried this morning, but was postponed.

This shows the feeling that has arisen out of the race for mayor. A negro paper that made its first appearance yesterday gives its view of the situation by a cut representing a man knocking down another with these words:

"Who are you for?"
"For Seay."
Blip—and down he goes.

Four Inches of Snow.

Four inches of snow fell yesterday and this morning was devoted to sleigh riding hills, coasting down Rome's magnificent hills. The sun shone brightly and the snow has been rapidly melting. It has been too warm for an overcoat all day.

CHEROKEE HAS GOLD, ALSO.

More Important Discoveries in the Gold Section of the State.

Canton, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—Considerable excitement has been created here over a new find on the Rudasill gold mine property. Three large parallel veins have been uncovered of rich gold-bearing sulphuret ore, very similar to those of the noted Franklin mine, which are now making the fortunes of their owners. These are parallel to the rich nugget vein that made the great Rudasill placer. We understand that considerable Atlanta capital is being invested in this property and preparations are now being made to work the free-milling vein.

This has always been considered a good thing by the old citizens of Cherokee county, but is developing beyond the predictions. The parent vein is found to be from six to eight feet in width between the first wall and the hanging wall and assays as rich as any sulpheret ore yet discovered in north Georgia.

The fame of old Cherokee's gold veins has gone abroad and many inquiries are coming in from the west and north.

FIRE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Young Man in Americus Takes Too Much Liquor.

Americus, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—The residence of Colonel Henry B. Johnson, of Johnson & Harrold, caught fire Sunday morning, involving the partial loss of the dwelling and almost the total loss of the contents. The building was owned by Mr. P. L. Holt, and was the only uninsured house in Americus.

Walter Harris, a young man lately engaged in the saloon business here but now unemployed, tried to kill himself this morning by shooting. He had been drinking and was locked in his room when the shot was fired. When the door was forced open, Harris was found on the floor with blood on his hands and clothes, and the mirror shattered by a pistol shot. He refused to give any account of his action and as he was apparently suffering from nervous prostration, the doctors gave him morphine. He is in no condition to explain matters. His language to the chief of police indicated his purpose to commit suicide.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage was booked here today for a lecture on March 14th. Excursions will be run on the railroads, and a big ovation given to the Brooklyn divine.

TROUBLE WITH LONGSHOREMEN.

They Refuse to Work Nine Hours a Day and Threaten to Strike.

Savannah, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—On a demand from the cotton shippers that the longshoremen work a full day instead of eight and a half hours in loading steamships, the longshoremen today theratened to strike, refusing to accede to the demand. The cotton shippers are willing to pay union rates if the men will work the full day. The matter came to a crisis today in the loading of the British steamship, Glenleig, when Messrs. Wilder & Co. insisted that the men work a full day. Non-union men were employed to load the ship and the longshore men decided to meet tonight to decide whether they would go on a strike or not. They have threatened to bring about a strike of all the union laborers in the city.

Critically Ill.

Marietta, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—Mr. Reuben McKinney, who now lives in Marietta and who has been sick for a long time with a throat trouble, is extremely low and not expected to last through the night. He is one of Cobb county's stanchest citizens and has figured extensively in her political affairs. He is a brother-in-law to Judge George F. Gober and son-in-law of Mr. Barney Blackwell.

Too Rough for Church Going.

Bremen, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—A heavy wind blew all last night. The ground was covered with fine snow this morning. No services were held in any of the churches yesterday, nearly every one remaining indoors.

Farmers Forging Ahead.

Ringgold, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—All over the country our farmers are active in improving their farms. New houses and new fencing greet the eye and indicate the enterprise and energy of the people who will bring prosperity to our homes and wealth to our country.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

CATARRH,
And its evil effects, headache, dyspepsia, vertigo, chronic sore throat, chronic cough, husky voice, ulcerations, offensive breath, loss of flesh, etc. Also
BLOOD AND SKIN
DISEASES.
Nervous and Chronic
Diseases cured by the latest improved treatments.
DR. THOMPSON,
33½ WHITEHALL STREET.
Consultation and examination free. Hours—9 to 12:30, 2 to 6:30. Sundays, 9 to 10.

The above picture is an exact reproduction of a valuable oil painting which we were permitted to copy from a collection in a gentleman's private gallery. It tells a weird and powerful story. The vessel is going upon the rocks! The wind and waves are so deafening that the sound of the bell on the buoy cannot be heard! In her agony the mermaid seizes the standard from which the bell is suspended and seeks to ring the alarm to those in deadly peril.

There are millions of people in America today that are drifting toward the rocks of destruction and do not know it! They have strange, unaccountable feelings and pain in various parts of the body. They are often restless, feverish, and far too often afflicted with headaches, indigestion, and general despondency. They know that something is wrong, but think, perhaps, it is only temporary, and will soon pass away. They do not realize that these feelings are the first symptoms of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that unless prompt and efficient action is taken they are certain to increase until finally they end in death. It is the part of wisdom for all such people to stop, think and heed the ringing alarm, which is given them in season. There is but one thing for all such persons to do when this realization comes to them, and that is to act promptly and secure the best possible aid which the world now knows for these troubles. That aid has been tested and tried. It has been proven to be efficient in the cases of thousands of men and women who were in the greatest danger, and it stands alone today. It is Warner's Safe Cure. What it has done for others it can do again. It is a true "friend in need" and never fails when called upon.

It is with no desire to be an alarmist that the above picture is reproduced and the above words written. It is only with the hope that those who read may stop, reflect and act, and not permit the enemy to steal into the system, poisoning the life, ruining the health and establishing misery, when it can be so readily avoided.

S. MAIER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers. Everything in the jewelry line at lowest prices.
10 Peachtreet St.
feb 25-su tu th su.

Cheney's Expectorant
Cures Your Colds.

STEAMSHIPS.
EUROPE. SUMMER TOURS, fifteenth year. Company select. Unequaled arrangements. All travel and hotels first-class. Full programmes in the "Old World Tourist Guide," illustrated, sent on receipt of 10 cents. A De Potter, 1122 Broadway, New York.
feb20-7t-tues

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER
IS FROM
THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO.
No. 108 CANAL STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Seeds----Birds
I have the most complete stock of garden, flower and field seeds in the city. Extra Pearl Tuberose bulbs 30c dozen; fine mixed gladiolus bulbs, 30c. The finest assortment of sweet peas and nasturtium seed ever brought south.
Fancy Blue Grass Seed
And bone dust for your lawns. Now is the time to mate your brids. Genuine male canaries $2.50—fine singers. Females $1. Send for my prices and catalogue if in need of any kind of seed.
A. H. M'MILLAN.
35 Marietta Street. Atlanta, Ga.

TO RENT,
The Augusta Hotel.
The most desirably located hotel in Augusta, contains 70 rooms, besides office, bar, billiard room, etc., newly papered and painted throughout. Large airy rooms. Every modern convenience. Possession at once. No furniture. Price exceedingly low for a prompt applicant. Apply to
JOHN W. DICKEY,
Augusta, Ga.
jan12—2m

BROOKWOOD
FLORAL COMPANY
Designs and Decorations a specialty. Cut Flowers always on hand.
Orders from a distance solicited.
Telephone 175. 13 DECATUR St.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWER.—Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, held on the 19th day of February, 1894, an ordinance was introduced and read providing for the construction of a sewer from near Ormond st., along and in Crew st. to near Vassar st.

The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: From sewer near Ormond st. to Ormond st., of 24-inch vitrified pipe; from Ormond st. to near Vassar st., of 18-inch vitrified pipe, to be constructed of vitrified pipe with brick manholes and catch basins.

Said sewer is to be built at an estimated cost of one thousand $1,000) dollars.

Said sewer is to be built in accordance with the act amending the charter of said city, assessing ninety cents per lineal foot upon the property and estates respectfully abutting on said sewer, on each side of said sewer. Said ordinance will come up for action at next regular meeting of council.

PARK WOODWARD,
City Clerk.
feb21 12t

THE GRAND
EASTER EXCURSION
FROM
NEW ORLEANS TO
SANFRANCISCO,
March 28, 1894,
VIA
The Sunset Route,
Southern Pacific System.

The Southern Pacific, or Sunset Route, will run a select excursion from New Orleans to San Francisco on March 28th, limited to one hundred people. The train will consist of elegant Pullman sleepers, and their new dining car, "Castle Craigs," which will run through and be operated on the restaurant plan, whereby passengers on this train can secure meals at all hours. This is quite an innovation, and the first dining car ever run in the south on the restaurant plan by any railroad company.

Tickets accepted on this train will be either nine months' round trips, midwinter fair round trip tickets, or first-class, one way tickets. Sleeping car berths, New Orleans to San Francisco, $13. Those desiring reservation on this train should address or call upon the following agents of the company:
R. H. HILL, T. Pass. Agt.
H. W. NATHAN, C. A.
18 Wall street, Entrance Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
G. W. ELY, T. Pass Agt., Montgomery, Ala.
W. C. WATSON, G. P. T. A.,
New Orleans, La. feb 23-3t. fri su tu.

Go to the Richelieu, 32 Peachtree,
For dinner Sunday, including wine, only 50 cents.
SOUP.
Potage a la Primede Galles.
Consomme Florentine.
FISH.
Fillet of Flounder a la Brighton,
Parisian Potatoes,
Radishes. Young Onions.
BOILED.
Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce.
ENTREES.
Tenderloin of Beef a la Richelieu,
Stuffed Tomatoes,
Quail Pie a la Gastronome,
Berlin Fritters, Maraschino Sauce.
ROAST.
Short Ribs of Prime Beef, Dish Gravy.
Turkey, Oyster Dressing, Currant Jelly.
Lettuce Salad, Hard-Boiled Eggs.
VEGETABLES.
Mashed Potatoes, Steamed Rice,
Kale, Green Peas, Spinach,
Oyster Plants.
DESSERT.
Cranberry Pie, Lemon Meringe Pie,
Apple Pudding a la Helvetienne,
Cheese and Crackers.
Coffee, Tea, Milk, Claret.
wed fri sun

STRICTURE.
ADVICE FREE—I have nothing to sell, but for the sake of my fellow sufferers I will cheerfully direct those who are strictured in the way of a safe and permanent cure. I was a great sufferer from stricture for many years, was treated by many doctors, and tried many remedies without relief, but was finally completely cured, without cutting or dilating. Address with stamp and I will send you a history of my own case, which will tell you of a safe and sure way of getting cured, without cutting or dilating. Address Gratitude, box 6, Atlanta, Ga.
jan 28-1m su tu thur.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURE YOURSELF!
If troubled with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Whites, Spermatorrhœa or any unnatural discharge ask your druggist for a bottle of Big G. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. Non-poisonous and guaranteed not to stricture.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
"BIG G" $1.00

DRS. W. M. & C. F. DURHAM,
Office 77 1-2 Peachtree Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
Treatment of all Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
REFERENCE:
Their Patients Throughout the South.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Isaac Liebman
Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agent,
28 PEACHTREE STREET.

$1,800 buys 5-room house, lot 50x150 to alley, on Alexander st.; sidewalk, sewer and belgian block down; $500 cash, balance monthly.

Central piece of property on Decatur st.

$4,800 buys 55 feet front on Edgewood ave., running through to another street on which there are 3 houses; one-half cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

$3,800 buys a big bargain in 4¼ acres of land fronting nearly 600 feet on Moreland ave., in Edgewood; electric line in front of property; lies well; terms can be made.

$1,700 buys good 3-r house, lot 60x160, alley on side, on Hilliard st.; one-third cash, balance easy.

$1,650 buys 32 acres, new, 3-room house on Sandtown road, at six-mile post, just beyond the harness factory.

$750 buys lot 50x190 to alley, on Rankin street.

If you have anything to sell cheap, list it with me; no charges unless I succeed in selling same.

Isaac Liebman,
28 Peachtree Street.

T. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

Northen & Dunson.
Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building.

$3,500—FOR BEAUTIFUL ELEVATED LOT, WEST PEACHTREE, 100x200 feet (one-half city acre) covered with an oak grove. Easy terms.

$2,500 FOR PINE ST. LOT 50x111, between the Peachtrees; alley on side, paved street in front.

$3,750—FOR PEACHTREE LOT, 100x300 feet, covered with oak grove.

$4,000—FOR 6-ROOM HOUSE and lot 50x150 to alley, West Peachtree st.

$185—FOR ELEVATED LOT, near Hemphill avenue and Emmett street and fronting two streets; $50.00 cash, balance on easy terms.

$2,000—FOR 100x200 feet (one-half city acre) between the Peachtrees, near Captain Burke's residence.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

Union Square

is the loveliest and most desirable of all of Atlanta's many suburbs, the ideal place of the home-seeker; the place where your investment will rapidly increase in value. It is situated directly east of the city on the north side of the Georgia railroad, only a short distance beyond the city limits. It is a ride of only a few minutes from the center of the city by the Decatur or East Lake electric line.

Running through the property are beautiful avenues and wide streets, well shaded. It is here at Union Square that you find the most beautiful shade trees, not to be found in any other suburb. Every lot is large, which insures purchasers plenty of room for servants' houses, stables and vegetable gardens. Residents of Union Square have the advantages of stores, markets, postoffice, churches, schools and free delivery of all daily papers. If you have not seen the property and desire an ideal suburban home, where you will have all the conveniences of the city without its heavy expenses, go out and see Union Square. Now is the time to buy preparatory to building in the spring. Every inducement offered to home builders. For particulars, call at the office of the Union Square Land Company, 40 Marietta street.

SAM'L. W. GOODE, Attorney.
J. A. REYNOLDS. A. L. BECK.

GOODE, BECK & CO.'S
REAL ESTATE OFFERS

Jackson street lot, 50x150 feet to alley, near Highland avenue, for $2,500 if taken at once on liberal terms.

Choice Boulevard and Jackson street, lots near and north of Angier avenue, at from $50 to $70 per front foot.

Beautiful, new, modern home opposite Baltimore block on Baltimore place, only $7,500.

Jackson street home, new, handsomely finished inside, fine style and good work throughout, corner lot, 50x200, $8,000.

$1,600 for 80 acres 1½ miles from Fairburn on Atlanta and West Point railroad, lies well, branch through it, choice and cheap, 35 acres woodland.

$1,000 for 50 acres adjoining above, 3-room cottage, barn, etc., 15 acres woodland.

Pine street 6-room cottage, water, gas, paved street and walks, corner lot, 47x167 feet between Courtland and Piedmont avenues, $3,500 if taken quickly. Terms liberal. Nice, modern home.

Peachtree home, new, modern, 2-story stone, corner lot, 90x250 feet, on car line, large barn and stables, servant's house, water, gas, electric bells, beautifully and tastefully finished inside, one of the most attractive and commodious homes on Peachtree. $37,500.

Peachtree home, 2 story, framed, modern, perfect order, fine high lot, on corner, 100x200 feet. $25,000.

Peachtree home, central, new, modern 9-rooms, 2 stories, framed, barn, stables, servant's rooms, water, gas, lot 70x140 feet to another street. $15,000.

Peachtree home, 7 rooms, fine condition, very choice, lot 72x250 feet, east front, on car line, elevated, shaded, for only $20,000.

Peachtree and West Peachtree lots very choice, close in and far out and intermediate, very reasonable terms and low prices.

Wilson avenue lots, between Peachtree and Piedmont park; be sure to enhance greatly in value before the great exposition. Now is the time to buy.

Piedmont avenue lots, choice, at low prices.

Many choice, paying investments in renting property, and also in single lots, in various parts of the city and suburbs and many desirable acreage properties.

Cheap cottage homes on all the best residence streets.

Place your property with us for sale or exchange. No expense unless we are successful.

GOODE, BECK & CO.,
Cor. Peachtree and Marietta Sts.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loans.

Bargains ain't on market long now, but we have a 6-room house on West Peachtree, lot 50x150; the whole thing for $80 front foot, lot is worth $100 front foot by itself. It will go.

$800 for lot near North Bouvelard, 50x190, cost owner $1,000, but he can't hold it.

$3,500, 6-room house and 5 acres of land at Clarkston, splendid fruits, nice shade. Cheap.

$4,500, Forest avenue home, all conveniences, lot 50x150 to alley, worth $5,000.

$1,000, 8 acres land at East Decatur, cheap.

$1,600, 6-room house and corner lot on electric line, in Decatur, lot 113x200; given away.

$500, ¾-acre lot at Decatur, beautiful shade.

Office 12 E. Alabama St. Phone 363.

For Rent by Green & Mathews, Renting and Sale Agents. 37 N. Broad Street Telephone 756.

15-r. h., 82 Butler	$35 00
10-r. h., 139 Spring	40 00
8-r. h., 8 Highland ave	35 00
8-r. h., West Peachtree	32 50
8-r. h., 76 Gilmer	20 00
7-r. h., 24 Piedmont avenue	22 50
7-r. h., 175 Mangum	16 00
7-r. h., 62 Jones ave	12 50
5-r. h., 192 Crew	15 00
5-r. h., 115 Fowers	11 00
5-r. h., 67 Jones ave	12 50
4-r. h., 258 Spring, gas and water	15 00
4-r. h., 44 Martin, gas	13 00
4-r. h., 99 Lovejoy	10 00
4-r. h., 57 Fowler	9 00
4-r. h., 157 Wells	8 00
4-r. h., 261 Luckie	10 00
4-r. h., 21 and 23 Mays	10 00
3-r. h., 345 North avenue	7 50
3-r. h., 60 and 63 Tumlin street	5 00
28-r. boarding house, half furnished, north side, close in; call at once.	
8-r. h., Spring, near Powers, March 1st	20 00
6-r. h., corner Mills and Williams	13 00
9-r. h., 167 Loyd, near Mitchell	35 00
25-r. boarding house, 102 Ivy street; call.	
1 large room, 33½ Whitehall	20 00

tues thur sun

REAL ESTATE SALES.

A. J. WEST & CO.
REAL ESTATE,
16 Pryor Street, Kimball House.

House and lot, West Harris st., one block from Peachtree, adjoining B. B. Crew; splendid 8-room residence, newly painted and papered, and two-room servants' house; lot 50x200, choice neighborhood; will sell for less than its value and very little cash required.

Lot 65x184, Columbia place, formerly Center street, near the gate at entrance to Piedmont park; this is a rare chance; price low and only $15 per month required. Young man, this is the opportunity around which to form a nucleus for home, happiness and hominy. We have many little and big bargains to talk to you about confidentially. Come in, it will cost you nothing, but may do you good.

A. J. WEST & CO.,
Real Estate, City and Country.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,
REAL ESTATE.
No. 14 Wall St., Kimball House.

For Rent---Stores

I am determined to have a tenant by March 1st, for one or both of those pretty new stores in the Mitchell building.

On Whitehall St.

Between Mitchell street and Trinity avenue. They can be had by a reliable tenant at a low figure, but must be rented immediately. Call at my office for prices, etc.

G. W. ADAIR.
14 Wall street.

W. M. SCOTT & CO.
Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

40 acres three miles beyond Buckhead, all in timber; $600 buys it; well worth $1,200; one-half cash, balance 12 months; non-resident owner. This is a pick-up. W. M. Scott & Co.

Marietta, Ga.—We have a 30-acre farm three-fourths of a mile from depot, just beyond national cemetery, beautiful location, surrounded by choice homes; good 5-room dwelling, etc. Will exchange for city property. $2,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

West End—We have a large block of high and level property, subdivided into very large lots—76x250, and 85x264, with a fifteen-foot alley in the rear. These lots lie beautifully. Some of them inside city limits, the others being just over the line. Gas and water near at hand. Electric cars within one block and a new line to be built through the property during the year. Several nice homes are now being built on this property and at the prices asked it is the cheapest property today on the market. To approved purchasers we will sell these lots on remarkably easy terms, viz: price $500 to $750 each, $50 cash, balance monthly, with this proviso, the lots must not be subdivided within a specified term of years. W. M. Scott & Co.

Only a Few
More Days
in which to buy bargains of the John M. Miller stock, as the same is to be sold on February 24th, to highest bidder. Don't you think you had better take advantage of this fact?
We have a nice lot of Valentines, cheap; must be sold. J. T. OSBORN,
Receiver.

Calhoun & McGrath
Room 204 Equitable Building, Real Estate and Renting—Loans Negotiated.

CASH.

If you have $3,000 cash we can sell you the prettiest home in Peters Park, corner lot 60x190.

If you have $500 cash we can sell you a beautiful Forest avenue corner lot 50x154.

Two fine plantations for sale, or exchange for city property.

Now is the chance of your life time to buy two first-class homes on Peachtree street.

HALE INVESTMENT CO.
No. 58 N. Pryor St., 2 Equitable Build'g.
FOR SALE.

Only for cash, one choice lot, within a block and a half of Boulevard, on Rankin street, 50x190, for $789.

Owner wants the money this week. This is a dare you—will not take if you have the money—and know a bargain when you see it. Call Monday and let us show this lot. Others not so good around this property are selling for $1,200 to $1,500 each.

All our 4 and 5-room houses adjoining Inman Park, along Decatur car line are sold. We are preparing plans to build six, commencing next week. If you want one come and see us, and we will build to suit you. No cash required except $20.58 when you take possession of the property. This property will sell for more in a short while. Buy now. Houses for sale and houses for rent in all parts of the city. Call.

DAYTON HALE, Secretary.
tues thur sun

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order from the court of ordinary of Forsyth county, Georgia, will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in March, being the 6th day, 1894, the following property belonging to the estate of William J. Pirkle, late of Forsyth county, deceased, to-wit: One hundred shares of the par value of $100 a share of the capital stock of the Southern Plow and Planter Company, a corporation duly chartered under the laws of the state of Georgia, the principal office of said company being located in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Said company owns the letters patent Nos. 438,487, issued to William J. Pirkle, dated the 14th day of October, 1890, and 461,708, also issued to William J. Pirkle, of Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia, dated the 20th day of October, 1891. Said company owns and has the right to use said patents only in the states of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. The first of said patents, No. 438,487, being an improvement in plows, and the second, No. 461,708, being an improvement in seeding machines.

Also, at the same time and place, the whole interest in and to the letters patent mentioned above, together with all and singular the rights, title and privileges thereunto belonging in the remaining states of the United States.

Also, at the same time and place, the following letters patent will be sold, belonging to the estate of William J. Pirkle, deceased, to-wit: No. 200,775, issued to William J. Pirkle, dated the 26th day of February, 1878, being an improvement in plows; also No. 181,978, issued to William J. Pirkle, dated September 5, 1876, being an improvement in combined seed planter and cultivator. Also No. 218,568, issued to William J. Pirkle, dated the 12th day of August, 1879, being for improvement in plows. Also No. 218,569, issued to William J. Pirkle, dated the 12th day of August, 1879, being for an improvement in pumps.

The above described patents are a great improvement on the old methods and are very valuable.

These letters patent, with models attached, can be seen at the offices of James & Bell, Nos. 28, 29 and 30 custom house, in said city of Atlanta, Ga. Said described property sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms cash.

N. T. PIRKLE,
J. C. PIRKLE,
Administrators of W. J. Pirkle, deceased.
January 30, 1894. feb 6, 4t—tue.

THE CONSTITUTION.

FUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year $6.00
The Sunday (20 to 36 pages) 2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year 8.00
The Weekly, per year 1.00
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For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale as follows:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue; Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., February 28, 1894.

What a Word Will Do.

One word from Mayor Goodwin will make the Cotton States and International Exposition a big success.

The general council, by a practically unanimous vote, has outlined a plan that will place the exposition on its feet and win the confidence of the outside world. All that is needed is the mayor's approval.

We feel satisfied that the needed signal will soon be given. Mayor Goodwin is a public-spirited official, of broad views and extensive experience. He is devoted to the welfare of Atlanta. He will probably endorse the plan agreed upon by the city council without unnecessary delay, and when he gives the word the exposition enterprise will leap forward.

Our mayor is not the man to be hampered by narrow views. He is thoroughly in touch with the progressive citizens who have made Atlanta what it is, and he cannot fail to sympathize heartily with the spirit which has caused our municipal law-makers to solidly back the exposition and pledge the substantial aid of the city. To oppose the policy mapped out by the council and demanded by our people would be a great disappointment to the public, and it would inevitably lessen the enthusiasm of our citizens in the greatest enterprise ever inaugurated here.

Let the mayor give the word, and the people will do the rest. The country is waiting for the announcement that Atlanta has taken hold of the exposition and placed its success beyond the possibility of a doubt. This means a great deal for our city and for the south.

Give us the word—the signal!

The People and the Press.

At the recent Birmingham convention which nominated Kolb for governor of Alabama, as the candidate of the Jeffersonian democrats and the populists, a resolution was passed thanking The Constitution for the fairness of its news reports and commending the efforts of Mr. R. P. McDavid, who has charge of The Constitution's Alabama bureau, to furnish the news of the political situation in that state and to present it just as warranted by the development of events.

One of the patronage newspaper claqueurs of Alabama, which has not one-half the circulation in that state that The Constitution has, purposely contorted the resolution to misrepresent The Constitution and announced that by the resolution of the Birmingham convention "The Constitution becomes the organ of the populists of Alabama," which was a deliberate misrepresentation, and which does injustice to The Constitution and to those who simply put themselves on record as commending the fairness of this paper—a thing to which they were entirely unaccustomed in the news reports of the paper which shows its jealousy of The Constitution's large circulation in Alabama by taking advantage of every opportunity to falsify its position.

The day has passed in progressive journalism when a newspaper should attempt to deceive the people by falsified news reports. It is the duty of every newspaper to print the news, just as it happens, and news columns should be an index of events, and not the expression of a newspaper's opinion, which is to be found on its editorial page.

The Constitution has long since adopted the policy of all progressive newspapers, north and south, that news reports should not be twisted, contorted and eliminated to meet the particular views of the newspaper publishing them. For this reason our Alabama correspondents, like those in other states, are instructed to give the news just as is warranted by facts, and from such developments as are reported in our news columns free and full comment is made on our editorial page.

The populists of Alabama and the populists of Georgia, and the populists, republicans and what-nots of every other state understand the position of The Constitution. We believe that it is the duty of every democrat to rally now with greater determination than ever to the principles of the democratic platform. Division among those who are striving for reform from the evils of republican maladministration simply augments the chances of the republicans to again obtain control. The democratic platform is broad enough and big enough to hold all those who protest against class legislation and the extension of special privileges to a few to increase the burdens of the many.

It is worse than child's play for a democrat to talk about leaving the party because some men now in authority have wavered in their democratic devotion. Offices are filled every few years and the people have a right, when dissatisfied with public servants, to put others in their places. But it is not so with principles. They are permanent.

The populists and the Jeffersonian democrats and all others who want relief from class legislation can get it if they unite on the democratic platform and sustain those who are trying to put its principles into laws.

The Augusta Chronicle correctly sizes the situation when it says:

> The populists of Georgia would doubtless follow the example of their brothers in Alabama. The Constitution has been working with good effect for the return of the populists in this state to the ranks of the democratic party. Excluding the subtreasury and the ownership of railroads, the democrats and populists are not much apart. It is not improbable that the members of the third party in Georgia will return to their first allegiance. The populist party came into existence suddenly, and the indications are that it will soon pass away.
>
> The southern people must look to the democratic party for substantial relief. The divisions in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and other southern states are very much to be deplored. The bitterness and strife among our people, born of political differences, should be buried. The people have been driven by their necessities to seek relief outside of the party of their fathers, but experience has convinced them that they were mistaken. The indications now are that they will soon return to their former political faith.

This is the right kind of advice, and we are doing our utmost to urge its acceptance by those who have strayed from the democratic lines.

In the meantime The Constitution will give the news, as usual, and should we find that the public does not want it, but prefers the manufactured article, we will abandon the newspaper business and turn our interests over to the backbiters whose only reward thus far in their effort to embarrass The Constitution has been the consolation obtained in the tremendous increase of The Constitution's circulation at the expense of their own.

The Silver Using Nations.

Senor Romero, the Mexican minister to the United States, gives the cue to the probable programme of the silver-using nations of the far east and the Latin republics and governments.

Hitherto these nations have been waiting on the action of the United States and the gold standard countries, but now that the British shylocks and their financial and political agents in this country have absolutely demonetized silver as a money standard, the silver-using nations will now have to act for themselves.

Senor Romero speaks for Mexico, but what is true of Mexico is equally true of all the Central and South American republics. The use of silver as a money standard has been and is now a source of great prosperity. It has been their protection from the collapse in business and prices that has overtaken the people of the countries where silver has been demonetized. The only difficulty that has been imposed on them by the demonetization of silver in Europe and the United States is the fact that the interest on their bonds held by the gold shylocks has more than doubled. In other words, Mexico and the silver countries are now compelled to sell more than twice the amount of products necessary twenty years ago to buy the gold to pay interest on their foreign debt.

They propose to remedy this situation, not by demonetizing silver and going through the wreck and collapse necessary to reach the gold basis, but by taking measures to reduce the rate of interest. This is a short cut to justice and the people of this country who are the victims of the single gold standard, with no remedy in sight, will watch developments with interest.

The golden calf has grown into a raging bull, but the little republic of Guatemala has already taken the beast by the horns in a way that is likely to prove effectual. Guatemala, in view of the injustice wrought by the single gold standard, has defaulted on its external debt. This event has already given the bondholders and money-lenders of Europe abundant food for thought. Their vaults are crammed with the bonds and securities of the silver using countries, and if these nations follow the example of Guatemala, or merely approach it, shylockism will be compelled to take a very strong dose of its own medicine.

In the Washington dispatches yesterday Minister Romero does not enter into a detailed description of the situation in Mexico, but enough is known to more than justify the assertion that the business interests of that country are in a prosperous and promising condition compared with those of the United States. What other countries know as the depreciation in silver has had but one effect in Mexico; it has produced a premium on exportations. So that the real result of the increased value of gold in other countries has been to stimulate industrial enterprises and production in Mexico.

Prices have not perceptibly changed in Mexico—a fact which shows that the silver standard is, after all, the stable standard. There have been no such fluctuations in values and prices as have occurred here and in Europe, and there has been no decline in prices, and no depression in business. On the contrary, the increase in gold values abroad constitutes a bounty on Mexican exports, and these have increased wonderfully since 1873.

Another result is also produced. The gold premium is calculated to prevent the export of silver from Mexico, and the larger the quantity that remains in that country the more necessity for its employment in productive industry.

A True Democrat.

Some anonymous scribbler, under a nom de plume, in The Jasper Republic, attacks Hon. Carter Tate, the sturdy young democratic representative from the ninth district, and endeavors to bolster his tirade against Mr. Tate by the statement that "The Constitution says Carter Tate has sold out."

The Constitution has said nothing of the kind. On the other hand. The Constitution commends most heartily the unswerving devotion of the gallant young representative from the ninth district to the principles enunciated in the democratic platform. If all the democrats in congress were as determined in their support of democratic principles as Mr. Tate the party would be relieved of the embarrassment of the situation in which it now finds itself as the result of the combination of disaffected democrats and astute republicans to sidetrack the democratic effort for relief legislation.

Mr. Tate, acting with the nearly solid phalanx of democratic representatives, has not cast a vote contrary to the policy which seeks to redeem every pledge of the national platform. He is entitled to the respect and confidence of the democrats of his district for his splendid stand in behalf of the redemption of the pledges on which the party won.

To those who have read The Constitution this statement is not necessary, but lest the misrepresentation above referred to has reached some who may be misled thereby, this announcement is made.

Living in the Past.

The Charleston News and Courier forgets nothing and learns nothing. It ignores the living present and looks backward, instead of forward.

Commenting on the proposed visit of the Grand Army to Atlanta next year our contemporary notifies the members of that organization that they have been invited here simply as a matter of business. It says in reply to an editorial in The Boston Journal on the subject:

> If the "veterans" want to come south, we do not know of any other southern city where they would have a more cordial reception than in Atlanta, not because the people of Atlanta love them or respect them, but because their coming would be a good advertisement for Atlanta, and would enable the merchants and the hotel and boarding house keepers of that city to pick up a few dollars of outside capital. Our Boston contemporary will please make a note of it that the "cordial invitation" which it impresses upon the "veterans" is strictly business. There is no sentiment in it, no patriotism, no love for the old flag. It must not be construed as a confession of penitence about the part the south took in the war, nor as an evidence that the people of Atlanta think that pension thieves are honest men—it is only a little business venture out of which it is expected that Atlanta will make more than the Grand Army.

This provincial and sectional way of treating the matter brings out the following from that conservative paper, The Springfield, Mass., Republican:

> The Charleston News and Courier wishes the country to understand that the desire of the south to have the Grand Army hold its national encampment in that section in 1895 is not unanimous, not if The News knows itself. There is one city which does not want the boys in blue, and one southern newspaper which will not welcome them. There is a good deal of back-number Bourbonism about this Charleston paper, which has never become fully reconciled to the failure of secession, and cannot feel happy to see its section generally content to let by-gones be by-gones. It is the exception which proves the rule, however, and raises the only protest or objection we have seen to the proposed Grand Army encampment in the south. Aside from this exception, the welcome promises to be most cordial, as would be the welcome of a body of confederate veterans to any northern city. Only good can come of such exchange of visits, and it is to be hoped that the Grand Army will go south next year.

The Charleston paper is unwilling to meet The Republican half way, and comes back with a reiteration of its statements that Atlanta is after the dollars. It says:

> We think we may venture to say that the welcome of the veterans to Atlanta promises to be fully as cordial as would be the welcome of a body of confederate veterans to any northern city, and for very much the same reason. Atlanta is very much like a northern city in at least one respect—it knows how to "hustle," as Governor McKinley said the other day in speaking of the people of New York. Excepting on such occasions as Memorial Day, when flowers are to be strewn on the graves of the confederate dead, or when the city bells are tolled and minute guns are fired and the homes of its people are draped in black to mark the passage of the dead confederate president's body to its last resting place; or in senatorial races, when the old war spirit rallies to the support of one of Lee's lieutenants; or on Lee's birthday, when the military genius of that greatest of American soldiers is celebrated in song and speech; or in a heated political struggle for governor, when the battered swords on the wall are taken down and the faded old gray uniforms in the closet are appealed to in behalf of a candidate who never flinched before mortal foe—except on such occasions as these, Atlanta is in hot chase after the great American dollar. It is the dollar which is the sign of the cross to all of godly New England that Atlanta is after. Whether it comes from the pocket of the tariff robber or the pension sharp, our enterprising neighbors do not care, if they can only get it "in the course of business."

We have devoted some space to these extracts because they illustrate the opposite spirit and methods of two southern cities. With her geographical location and natural resources Charleston should have made her way to the front during the past few years. Unfortunately, however, The News and Courier has undertaken the task of representing, or misrepresenting, the city by the sea, and has produced the impression that the Charlestonians are still living in the past, nursing their old war grievances and unwilling to take up the new duties and new ideas of a peaceful generation and a re-united country.

We have intimated that Charleston and Atlanta differ very widely in their spirit and methods. The result speaks for itself. Charleston is supposed by the outside world to be an exclusive old town, completely fenced off from the present and the future. This has caused the rushing tides of enterprise to switch off in another direction, and Atlanta has received the full benefit of it. The busy and enterprising people of this country have not been slow to discover that our people have turned their faces to the rising sun, with the determination to let the dead past bury its dead, while they move forward with the proper appreciation of the new conditions that control the situation. We turned our ash heaps into stately structures of brick and granite, covered our battlefields with vineyards and market gardens and extended the right hand of fellowship to our brother Americans, without asking them which side they fought on in the sixties. We drew the line between the history of the past and the realities of the present and the future.

Atlanta wastes no time in mourning over the past, or in snapping and snarling at other cities and other sections. She may be strictly business, but she is also animated by the spirit of genuine patriotism, and in the best sense of the phrase there is not a more thoroughly American city on the continent today than the famous City of the Siege. The Grand Army men will be hospitably entertained here, and our people will not pause to ask whether the reunion will be a matter of profit or loss. We want the veterans in blue to come down here and get better acquainted with their southern brethren. When Atlanta finds it necessary she can make an aggressive fight on the issues of the present, but she does not propose to fight her battles over again. When we leveled our forts and filled up our trenches we left the war behind us and went to work to make the most of our opportunities. We had no News and Courier to misrepresent the attitude of our people, and the general verdict of our fellow countrymen has given Atlanta a place in the front rank of liberal and progressive American cities. This is better than anything that has ever been evolved from the back number policy of such papers as The News and Courier.

The Quorum Controversy.

It is to be hoped that when the democrats in congress have time to reflect on the matter they will not undertake to popularize the idea that Mr. Bland's temper or Mr. Bland's personality constitutes a sufficient reason why the people should not have the benefit of the seigniorage silver now lying idle in the treasury in the shape of bullion.

We observe that the house has graciously condescended to consider the seigniorage bill, the limitations to debate being removed, but that is no sign that Mr. Bland's temper will not be used later as an argument to show that it would be better for the interests of the people for the government to issue interest-bearing bonds than to coin the seigniorage on which currency notes may be issued.

The bond business seems to have taken a deep hold on some of those who have made the most violent protestations of allegiance to the people's interests. Word comes from Washington, simultaneously with the announcement of the midwinter duck hunt, that the treasury had the right all along to coin the seigniorage and place the funds to the credit of the people, thus obviating the necessity of a bond issue, but gold was what was wanted—enough gold to enable the treasury to continue its policy of discrediting our stock of coined silver, and in order to get the gold the credit of the people had to be employed in fastening upon them an unjust and an unnecessary debt.

We gather from all the symptoms that there is something bigger behind the scenes than Mr. Bland's lack of leadership. It is said now that the treasury has pledged its word to the holders of the new bonds that there shall be no further coinage of silver, and no further issue of silver certificates, and in order to make this pledge more binding Mr. Olney, the attorney general, has given it as his opinion that silver certificates are not lawful money and that no national bank need receive them.

It will thus be seen that there is a bigger cat in the meal tub than Mr. Bland's temper can cover. The quorum that has been lacking for Mr. Bland's seigniorage bill shows the drift of things about as accurately as a thermometer registers the temperature. Twenty-eight eastern democrats in coalition with the republicans are not sufficient to destroy the efficiency of the democratic majority. But is there a majority in favor of this part of the democratic policy?

We shall know more about it when the real test comes.

Mr. Lawton B. Evans, superintendent of the public schools of Augusta, discussed "The South and Its Problems" before the national convention of school superintendents at Richmond, last week.

The speaker called attention to the fact that southern countries with an attractive physical environment have always been the seat of the greatest empires. Our physical condition, products and transportation facilities give us a commanding position. The north and west have outstripped us in development, but this was because the conditions imposed by our former institution of slavery did not invite immigration. For generations we had an uneducated and wasteful system of labor, but it has now given place to intelligent and skilled labor, and the young men of the south now see that an industrial career offers them even greater honors and rewards than they formerly sought in professional pursuits.

It is Mr. Evans's idea that some day, possibly in the distant future, the negroes will voluntarily migrate to another land and set up a government of their own. In the meantime he would encourage white immigration. He says that the south needs more people, more homes, more industries and more money. The displacement of King Cotton, the growth of diversified agriculture and the encouragement of our manufacturing industries, he predicts, will build up this section and make it the most prosperous region in the world.

Before we can settle our problems we must have more people, more money and education must be more generally diffused.

Mr. Evans captured the convention with his address, and it is to be hoped that it will be published in a pamphlet and widely circulated. It is worthy of its author's reputation as a scholar and a thinker.

Mr. Horace White is about to engage in a silver discussion with General Francis A. Walker. It will be a one-sided affair, for Mr. White will drop his end of it as if it were a hot potato.

Congressman Catchings is evidently of the opinion that the way to compel a member to vote is to touch his pocket nerve.

If there are enough democrats opposed to the seigniorage bill to defeat it by combining with the republicans, let them show their hands. Or do they prefer to deceive the people by dodging.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche says: "The Appeal-Avalanche has been informed that companies dealing in child insurance are operating in Memphis and the surrounding country. The grand jury should take hold of them and their agents. It is a well-established principle of law that child insurance is contrary to public policy. The courts have decided again and again against this kind of insurance. It invites murder and appeals to the inhumanity of man. The idea that a helpless child should be subjected to the machinations of the avaricious is horrible in the extreme. Just how it has come about that these companies have come into existence we do not know, neither do we understand how they could have secured charters from any state. The fact remains, however, that they are operating in and around Memphis, and that their agents are inducing the ignorant to pay weekly stipends upon the lives of infants."

It is curious to calculate how a man has spent the time of his life and how large a portion of it is taken up with occupations that seem to be of small moment. A man of fifty years of age, for instance, if he takes the pains to estimate his time, will find that he has slept about 6,000 days; has worked about 6,500; has walked for 800; has amused himself for about 4,000; has spent 1,500 in eating; has been sick for about 500, and so on. A gentleman who has lived in the suburbs of this city for thirty years recently calculated that he had spent in that time about two years on cars; another, who shaves himself regularly three times a week, estimates that since he was twenty he has spent nine months scraping his face.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Spring Bard's Lament.

No more, no more, O Spring!
Your praises I shall sing!
For when I say "the violets blow,"
Down comes a pelting storm of snow,
And shivering to my den I go—
Deceitful Spring!

No more, no more, O Spring!
For all the flowers you bring,
Shall I address to you one note,
Howe'er your clouds may frown or float,
To have the song freeze in my throat!
Give back, give back my overcoat—
Deceitful Spring!

Editor Ham, the Georgia "Snollygoster," is doing a great amount of editorial work on his lecture tour.

A Blessing in Disguise.

"Into each life must fall some rain,"
The poet sang one day;
The snow-king comes; the flowers are slain,
But we enjoy the sleigh!

The Rome Tribune's new dress adds greatly to the appearance of that paper. The Tribune is progressive.

Whet Your Knives.

Let all the country keep its wits!
Now comes the campaign news;
And from the coals, in savory pits,
Steam the great barbecues!

Don't wait for the good times to come; jump up and shake hands with them half-way!

A Character.

He wasn't much on votin';
But if you wished to win,
No man in all the country
Could beat him countin' in!

He didn't know much 'rithmetic—
Like keepin' books; but then,
He beat 'em all on addin' up,
With: "One an' one is ten!"

The Guyton Chronicle is out in a new dress. The new management is putting in some good work on the paper.

Some Consolation.

Even when the ice is gleaming,
It's cheering still to know
The violets are dreaming
Of springtime, 'neath the snow.

"Pigott, of Chicago," has located in Atlanta at last. All the pianos in town should make a note of this.

Why We Weep.

The country's in a shiver,
And the vales with snow are filled;
But 'tain't that which makes us quiver,
But the croaker—Lord deliver!—
With:
"The
Fruit
Crop's
Killed!

Perhaps the smallest newspaper in the country is The Barnardsville, N. C., Times. It is about as wide, but not as long, as a sheet of note paper, and recently celebrated its second anniversary.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Rome Tribune, commenting on the outlook in the gubernatorial race, says:

"During the past week many prominent men from the country as well as the city have added their names to the Evans list. The outlook for General Evans is of a most promising nature. Evans clubs are rapidly being formed in all counties of the state. Floyd will, without doubt, go for him by an overwhelming majority. In this county there are fifteen militia districts, twelve of which can easily be carried for him, and if he does not carry the other three they will be lost by a very small vote.

"Out of the 3,500 votes that will be cast for governor in Floyd county, General Evans will get at least 3,000. Each militia district has ten delegates, equal to ten votes each, except Rome, which on account of its size, gets fifty, equal to any five districts in the county.

"Evans clubs are now being formed in all these districts, the one at Rome being the central club.

"Mr. Max Meyerhardt, secretary of the Rome club, has written to General Evans to come to Rome at an early date, but on account of the general being away in south Georgia, no reply has been received. He has also written to General Evans and Mr. Atkinson, requesting them to open their joint debate in Rome, but up to last night had received no reply.

"Captain A. J. Little, who joined the Evans Club yesterday, has just returned from a trip to middle Georgia. He came in contact with a great number of people and found an overwhelming majority in favor of General Evans for governor. In Chattooga county, Editor Cain, the representative, is for Atkinson, but it is learned that the people are for General Evans."

Says The Brunswick Times-Advertiser: "The effort to make a majority of the weekly newspapers on the Atkinson side is drawing them out. They are for Evans by a large majority, and represent about seven-tenths of the reading people of Georgia."

Hon. Max Meyerhardt, in another letter to The Rome Tribune, says:

"Never has General Evans asked for any reward for his services. Never has he paraded his heroism before the world, nor exhibited the wounds received upon the field of battle. He has never asked for office as a recompense for his sufferings. He has never claimed any reward at the hands of the people for duty well performed.

"After thirty years, his people and his party call upon him to become their standard-bearer. He obeys the call, and at once he is charged with running on 'sentiment.' And yet, what friend of General Evans has ever claimed that he should be elected because he bravely fought beneath the stars and bars?

"The issue was raised by his opponents, and it will prove a dangerous weapon for them. The people of Georgia still cherish the memories of the war. In their hearts are still enshrined the heroes of the dead confederacy—the great paladins of a lost but sacred cause.

"But, leaving aside all question of sentiment, are not General Evans's qualifications equal at least to those of his distinguished opponent? Is he not as well versed in the practical, every day affairs of life? The only possible charge that can be made against him is that he is not a politician, and has never before sought office.

"But this fact will commend him to the masses of the people. The interests, the sympathies of General Evans are with the common people. They composed the rank and file of the veterans who were his comrades, and with whom he fought and suffered on many a blood-stained field. They are the men amongst whom he labored as a minister of God. He knows their wants, he understands their needs, he sympathizes with their hopes and aspirations. They have no warmer, truer or more loyal friend than Clement A. Evans."

Says The Cartersville Courant-American: "If General Evans had been disposed to use his war record as a lever to lift him into office he could have made a voluntary effort to that end at some time during the twenty-nine years that has intervened between the time the war closed and now. But the truth is he has been modestly pursuing the great calling of the ministry, with never a thought for his own aggrandizement. The people have seen in him, however, the many necessary elements to make an acceptable executive and have made a spontaneous call for his services. It was true patriotism that prompted a favorable response, and the people will see they have not erred."

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

Oglethorpe Echo: One of our young ladies seemed to forget that this was not leap year. She sent a valentine to a young man that read something like this: "My love for you shall flow like water down a 'tater row." She ended by saying she hoped he would take the hint.

Dahlonega Nugget: If all the garden seed Congressman Tate has so kindly sent to his constituents in this vicinity are planted there will be plenty of "garden sass" in Dahlonega this spring and summer.

Sparta Ishmaelite: You can now see the fishermen going up the river with their poles and tin cans, and they will soon be coming home with a string of fish five or six inches long and tell of what a "big one" got away.

Jackson Herald: There was a singing at the residence of Professor Mathis, Saturday night, and we must congratulate, more especially, the young ladies, whose mellifluent voices, with so much accuracy as to rudiment, seemed to melt the terrestrial paeons into angelic carols and melodies.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Nashville American: Had the parties in power at Washington deliberately set about devising some plan to compass their own defeat, the overthrow of their party, and the bankruptcy of the whole country, they could not have devised a more successful method than that now being carried on by them. It is said that Nero fiddled while Rome burned. Certain it is that democratic and republican congressmen can play hide-and-seek with the sergeant-at-arms of the house like babies, while not only this country, but the civilized world looks on with disgust and anxiety. Their mock heroics assumed on account of the great indignity offered their sacred persons because the sergeant-at-arms was forced to arrest them in order to secure their attendance, is made the laughing stock of children, and but excites the contempt of all right-thinking men.

St. Louis Republic: It would be expected that an economist would view bimetallism as an international policy. General Walker's previous utterances in its favor have treated the international phase. The southwest cannot call him and his associates allies in the immediate movement for bimetallism in the United States. But the vigor of his opposition to the monometallist fallacy will have an effect in states where the southwestern arguments would not have a hearing. He will set to thinking a segment of public opinion in which there has heretofore been no thinking at all. Nine-tenths of the voters in the New England and middle states have never looked into the silver question. If the new bimetallist association wakes them up, the Shermans will have hard work to prevent a revolution in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The masses of any state will not think long upon the silver question without a kindling of wrath against the legislation and the legislators of 1873.

Rochester State: There can be no longer a doubt that the delay of congress in settling the silver question and the tariff question has brought great distress upon the country and unless definite action shall speedily come, the situation will grow worse. This is no time for demagogy.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

The Belton, Tex., Daily News has been changed from a morning to an afternoon paper.

A minnie ball was extracted from the body of John C. Cox, of Sweetwater, Tex., recently. It was the result of a wound received at the battle of Chickamauga over thirty years ago.

In Mississippi three unknown men abducted a girl. While carrying her through the woods she snatched a pistol from the pocket of one of her captors and put all of them to flight.

Uncle Tommy Richards, the hearty old Englishman who founded Richardsville, Warren county, Kentucky, and who is ninety-five years old, is as spry and lively as a two-year-old.

Twenty-seven years ago Mr. Jack Swealman, of Allen, Ky., while picking his teeth with an oak splinter, swallowed a small piece of it and it lodged in his throat. The other day he coughed it up and it was in as good condition as when swallowed.

Florida has a curiosity in the shape of a woman who goes hunting dressed in men's clothes. She enjoys the sport and is not at all bashful about her strange attire.

The Richmond, Ky., Climax made the announcement that Ab Shearer, whose age was then seventy, had two new arrivals at his home, both girls. But it now announces a record which eclipses any heard of lately. Edward Rose, who resides in the Red Lick neighborhood, in Metcalfe county, Kentucky, has been presented with twins, a boy and a girl. He is seventy-seven years old, has been married twice, and is the father of nineteen children. All are living but two.

HOG AND HOMINY.

McDuffie Journal: We are glad to note that our farmers have raised their own bacon. It makes us believe that they are going to adopt the sensible plan of home economy in place of 12-cent bacon.

Quitman Free Press: The south Georgia farmer will pay more attention to hog and hominy this year than to politics. So much the better for the south Georgia farmer.

Ringgold New South: "Hog and hominy" is a sure antidote for hard times and the farmer who is well supplied in this line is the most independent being on God's green footstool.

Albany Herald: The hog and hominy movement in southwest Georgia is not on the narrow-gauge order. The platform is broad, and there is room on it for all.

Farmer's Light: The farmers of Georgia have found that the all-cotton system is a bad one, and we are glad to note that they are giving more attention to home supplies. When there is plenty of corn in the crib and meat in the smokehouse there is very little danger of starvation.

"Under the Banner of Peace."

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

From Nashville to Atlanta and from Atlanta to the sea was one great battlefield thirty years ago, and thousands of veterans of the union armies long to again visit that section and in peace review the recollections of war days. The conversion of the historic field of Chickamauga into a great and beautiful national park, in which are marked the successive positions of the armies in that battle, is another attraction for the old soldiers, and it is not surprising that The Atlanta Constitution should have received favorable replies from old soldiers invited to express their opinion regarding another march into the heart of the south, this time marching under the banner of peace and carrying the greetings of "yanks" to the "Johnnies," who will receive them with the fellowship of soldiers and not the hate of invaders.

The Atlanta Exposition.

From The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

The people of Atlanta are pushing their proposed exposition with the same vigor with which they undertook the preliminary organization. The enthusiasm which has marked every step of progress shows how thoroughly in earnest Atlanta is, and gives promise of what may be expected from the exposition. Director General Palmer is getting his working force into good shape, and reports that from all sections of the country the most hearty and enthusiastic commendation are being received. If carried out on the scope upon which it has been planned, this exposition will be for the south what the world's fair was for Chicago and the country at large. It will center in the south an amount of interest scarcely appreciated now, but which will mean the investment of many millions and in time many hundreds of millions of dollars. It will also mean a stimulation of the southward trend of population; and thousands who are thinking of moving south will be determined by the work of the exposition. Everything indicates that the exposition will be on a scale far surpassing anything that has ever before been seen in the south.

IN HIS HANDS.

Mayor Goodwin Has It in His Power to Make the Exposition

OR TO CRIPPLE IT BEYOND MEASURE

Today He Will Act Upon the Exposition Proposition—Great Interest Felt in His Decision—The People for It.

The people of Atlanta are all looking to Mayor Goodwin, and his action in the exposition matter is eagerly expected.

Some time today his honor—the mayor—will act; and it is not putting it too strong to say that if he consults the wishes of the people of Atlanta, he will give his prompt approval to the action of the council in the purchase of Piedmont park in aid of the exposition movement.

The mayor had a good many callers during the day and almost all of them called to urge him to endorse the action of the council.

It is said that there is a tendency on the part of some people interested in property on the south side to oppose the action taken by the council and the completion of the trade which means so much to not only the exposition, but to the city of Atlanta, directly and indirectly. This can hardly be true. It is not probable, however, that the mayor will allow himself to be influenced in any way by people who are interested or by any who let the section of the city they live in enter into this matter at all.

The fact of the matter is, this is too big a question and too important a one to permit of any sectional feeling whatever; and the mayor, as a broad-minded, enterprising citizen, will doubtless do as he sees the vast business interests of Atlanta, as well as the people generally, desire.

There is nothing of an individual nature about the exposition. The gentlemen who are at the head of it are the most prominent men in Atlanta—men who are devoting themselves to the exposition simply for the love of Atlanta. Such men as Mr. S. M. Inman, Captain English, Mr. E. P. Chamberlin, Mr. Hugh Inman, Captain W. D. Grant, Governor Bullock, Mr. T. B. Neal, Major John Fitten, Mr. C. A. Collier, Mr. Joe Thompson, Mr. Martin Amorous, Mr. Forrest Adair, Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, Mr. Grant Wilkins, Mr. J. G. Oglesby, Dr. R. D. Spalding, Captain Lowry, Mr. Ed Peters, Mr. Charley Harman, Mr. Phil Harralson, President Hemphill and the others who are active in the exposition are in it simply and solely for the good of Atlanta, and they are giving their time and money toward making it the success that it should be made.

No, there is nothing of individual interest in it and there should be none. There should be nothing of a sectional interest either, and it is sincerely to be hoped that nothing of the kind will be allowed to come up and stand in the way of the exposition's success.

Today Mayor Goodwin will act. The future of the exposition is in his hands and the people look to him to do his share just as the council has done, toward making it a grand success.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich is at the Aragon. Mr. Aldrich registers as from Boston, and on his southern tour is accompanied by Mrs. Aldrich.

As one of the foremost authors and litterateurs of America. Mr. Aldrich's presence is worthy of more than mere passing notice. He is here on his way to Florida and will be at the Aragon several days.

Another member of his party is Hon. Henry C. Pierce, ex-state senator, who is one of the prominent men of Boston.

It is to be hoped these gentlemen have a pleasanter time of it than another Boston man—a friend of Colonel Tom Leftwich—about whose experiences that gentleman was telling last night.

"It seems," said he, "that up to the past few days they have been having almost ideal summer weather in Boston—balmy and bright and beautiful. There were premonitions of more wintry weather, however, and this gentleman being somewhat afraid of the vigorous climate, decided to come to the sunny south. The day he left Boston was all brightness and sunshine. At New York he found a stiff breeze blowing and enough dampness with it to make him button his light overcoat tighter and heave a sigh for Boston weather. At Washington he ran into a cold rain, and at Danville the rain had changed to snow. When he reached Charlotte he wrapped himself in his heavy ulster and went outside to reconnoiter. This time there was hail with the snow. And at Atlanta—well, you can imagine what. He reached here Saturday night!"

"And he went on?"

"Not he. He come to the prompt and unalterable conclusion that the 'sunny' south is all a delusion and a fake, and early this morning he started for Boston."

"Which reminds me of my man," said Captain Clarence Stephens. "He came from New England last Friday and went to Hapeville for a nice, pleasant sojourn. As he was coming south he brought his hammock and his tennis shoes along, and told me he expected to spend a pleasant winter swinging in his hammock and reading novels as he picked oranges from the trees—at Hapeville. He stayed one night and then went on to Thomasville."

"What is the flag of Georgia and how long has it been established as such?"

The question has been asked The Constitution by a correspondent from another city.

So far as the present state flag is concerned, the question is an easy one to answer. In 1878 the legislature passed an act establishing and describing the state flag, which is "A vertical band of blue next the staff and occupying one-third of the entire flag; the remainder of the space shall be divided into three horizontal parallel bands, the upper and lower of said bands shall be in color scarlet and the middle white." That is all there is in the code on the subject of a state flag and there is nothing in former codes to indicate that before that time Georgia had regularly adopted any flag.

Portfolio

—OF—

WORLD'S FAIR VIEWS

SERIES NO. 2.

The Magic City!

Cut three of these out and send or bring, with five 2-cent stamps or 10 cents, to Art Department Constitution and you will receive this superb collection of World's Fair views.

AMERICA PHOTOGRAPHED,

Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico.

SERIES NO. 2.

Cut three of these coupons from The Constitution and bring or send them with five 2-cent stamps or 10 cents to The Constitution and receive this beautiful book.

In endeavoring to ascertain the exact facts as to the past one runs across a good many discrepancies. General Phil Cook in discussing the subject said that it was his impression that Georgia had no state flag before the war, but that the different military companies which were then in existence had their own flags. When the war broke out it seems that each company had its own flag at first and afterwards each regiment until the confederate congress established the battle flag and all the others were retired.

General Pierce Young says that when he was at the Georgia Military institute a few years before the war he was color-bearer and the ladies of Marietta presented the cadets with a beautiful silk flag, of which he, as the bearer, was very proud; and it is his impression that this was a state flag and was the same of the flag of today. So you see opinions differ on the subject.

Can anybody give more definite information as to the existence of a state flag before the war?

Hon. Spencer Atkinson is here attending supreme court and Mrs. Atkinson is with him.

"I can say," said Judge Atkinson yesterday, "that I have always been one of the strongest Cleveland men of the state. I have always supported him warmly and heartily, but I have naturally weakened on him very much in view of the leading events of his administration. If his views on the financial question are correct we in the south will have to unlearn everything which the democratic leaders for the past thirty years have been teaching us. And I don't believe in his civil service ideas either. I think if he were to be a presidential candidate today he would find it pretty hard sleddin', as the boys say.

"I hope," continued he, "that there will be no hitch in your exposition and it will be the great thing which its promoters have outlined. Such an exposition will not only draw people from the south, but it will draw from all parts of the north here. It seems to me that you have hit just the right day. By the fall of 1895 the people will be ready for another exposition and they will come from all over the country. I am certain that the whole south has its eye on Atlanta and looks for the success of this enterprise."

Hon. Harry Dunwody, ex-representative from Glynn, is here attending supreme court.

Messrs. J. C. McDonald, Simon Hitch and E. H. Myers, of Waycross, are in the city on business.

Messrs. J. R. McCord, F. Z. Curry, B. F. Moore and Hon. T. J. Dempsey, of Jackson, are at the Kimball.

Rev. Dr. Lansing Burrows, of Augusta, is at the Kimball.

Among the prominent Georgians at the Kimball are Captain J. W. Murphy, of Columbus; Judge Allen Fort, of Americus; E. W. Coleman, Macon; A. C. Wright and W. S. Chisolm, of Savannah; Washington Dessau, of Macon.

TELEPHONE TROUBLES.

Charges of Fraud Produce a Vivid Display of Indignation.

A small-sized cyclone has been brewing over the charges of Postoffice Inspector Jones, regarding the peculiar manner in which the Elliott Telephone Company, of Atlanta, conduct their business.

A pale-faced, determined looking genius named Elliott, who constitutes that entire telephone company, was seen last night and was asked to explain the workings of the enterprise, and why the telephones sent out hadn't given satisfaction.

"This man Jon[illegible]llott, with flashing eyes, "has not the slightest idea of the business I am conducting, and if I could see him, or any one else who doubts the genuineness of the article we make, it would not take five minutes to prove that we are doing exactly what we claim. I moved from Indiana here, partly for the health of myself and family, and on account of the inducements that I believed Atlanta offered to such an enterprise. I have advertised in every paper that I believed would be a means towards gaining customers, and the complaint of A. P. King, of Cincinnati, has

Mr. Elliott further stated that he furnishes a complete telephone of one type for $4, and another, very similar to the ordinary Bell 'phones, for $30. The principle is magnetism in the place of electricity. By depositing $4 you get two varnished receivers, and about eighteen inches of copper wire. The idea is the same as the old theory of a string carrying sound between two tin cans, with perforated buttons.

In other words, "you pays yo' money and you gets yo' choice" of two sets of instruments, each of which he guarantees to carry sound if the thing is worked right. One will require from $10 to $15 to get into operation, according to the distance between the receivers, and the other requires an expenditure of about $50. After you purchase the cheaper set for $4 C. O. D., climb all the trees adjacent to one terminus and hitch the wire around the limbs, or employ a hurry-up wagon to scale the poles and other landing places for placing the wire, all you have to do is to tap for half an hour or so on the transmitter until you claim the attention of your friend at the other end of the line, and the "chin music" can proceed in full blast.

The fight is now on between Larkin V. Elliott, inventor and individual telephone company, and Postoffice Inspector Jones, who claims that the business is a blooming fake, and the telephone a snare and a delusion. Still, it seems that the enterprise is being conducted within the pale of the law, and it remains to be seen what the outcome will be.

HAVE THEM AT LAST.

The County Will Now Be Patrolled by Police Who Will Stop Gambling.

There have been frequent complaints from the suburbs that any amount of gambling, poker-playing, stump seven-up and crapshooting, was always going on in the woods in Fulton county where the policemen of the city had no special care or charge to look after.

And these complaints have been recognized by the county commissioners, Commissioner Collins being one of the complainants. After some discussion, the commission decided to take action, and after consulting the county attorney, four county policemen, or special deputies, were appointed. These four were sworn in yesterday afternoon by Judge W. L. Calhoun, all having made bond in the sum of $2,000 each.

The following named are the new deputies: W. G. Williams, George Gaines, A. W. Lee and William Castles.

They will begin their duty at once.

AT THE CAPITOL.

Captain Tip Harrison was busy yesterday sending to the ordinaries of the various counties of the state, blanks for the soldiers' pensions. The work of paying the soldiers' pensions will begin on Monday, March 12th.

The governor has offered a reward of $150 for the arrest of Allen Strickland who, on the 21st of November, in Polk county, killed Alexander Merritt.

In 1888 Noah Parker was convicted of manslaughter in Newton superior court and was sentenced to eight years service in the penitentiary. Yesterday the governor granted him a pardon. The pardon order recites the fact that Parker has served six years and that the judge and solicitor urge clemency on the ground that they believe he has been sufficiently punished. They state in support of this that the man who was killed was a desperate character; that he had several times threatened Parker's life, and at the time of the killing was using threats toward and was attempting to injure Parker's mother.

MANY LOST MEN.

Chief Connolly's Mail Filled with Inquiring Letters.

A DOZEN WAS RECEIVED YESTERDAY

Wives, Sisters, Mothers and Fathers Write About Lost Loved Ones—A Few Sample Letters.

The country is full of lost men. The revelations that have been made at police headquarters during the past three weeks are, indeed, astonishing. One-fourth of the strangers you meet may be lost to their families and friends.

David Draughn, the ex-lost man, has left Atlanta, and the mystery surrounding him has been cleared up, but letters still continue to pour in upon Chief Connolly, inquiring if Draughn has such and such distinguishing marks, which marks belong to some lost husband, lover, father or friend.

Yesterday Chief Connolly got a huge batch of these letters. Each told its story, many of them read like romances.

"It is amazing," said the chief, "to find how many men are missing from home. Since this Draughn business began, I've received about a hundred letters about him. They came from all parts of the country and increase in number every day. I got about a dozen today, and I expect to continue to get them for weeks to come."

The chief drew out a big bundle of letters, which he had assorted from his mail. All referred to the Draughn case. In the roll were letters from broken-hearted wives, anxious children, inquiring brothers and distressed fathers.

William Bond, of Lockwood, Mo., gave in his letter an account of his loss of a brother. His brother had resided at Cave Spring, Ga., and corresponded with him regularly up to a certain period. After that his letters ceased. He felt sure that the man at the hospital was that lost brother—would the chief send him a photograph?

One letter enclosed the picture of a handsome man past middle age. It was sent by Mrs. E. Cunningham, of 131 East Third street, Newport, Ky. Her husband left home quite suddenly last November and not a word had she heard of him since. If the photograph proved to be right, would the chief telegraph her immediately?

Rrom far off Sioux City came a delicately scented epistle on dainty paper and says that Joseph Klameth, of Oregon City, is missing, and loving relatives have searched everywhere for him. The writer, a lady, asked for a photograph of the Atlanta stranger.

A long, neatly written epistle from Mrs. C. J. Perkins, of Prairie Hill, Mo., tells the tragic story of the disappearance of Robert Dougherty, of Dougherty, Tex. He was a brother of the writer and was lost to sight last fall. He was supposed to be murdered and robbed. It was with a faint hope that the Atlanta man might be Dougherty that prompted the loving sister to write. She asked to be informed immediately about the stranger.

A pathetic letter from Sophronia Cullen, of Sherman Heights, Tenn., told the story of a woman's grief—the disappearance of her boy. Ten long years ago he went west and for many months had not written. What has become of him is a matter of conjecture. Perhaps he is dead—nobody knows. She would never forget the kindness if Chief Connolly would send her a photograph and assist her all he can in finding her lost son.

The Charlotte, N. C., agency of the Singer Sewing Machine Company wrote for a photograph of Draughn, thinking it altogether probable that he was J. S. Draughn, an embezzling agent of the company, who formerly did business at Monroe, N. C.

Sheriff Britton, of Murphy, N. C., writes and gives an important clue to Draughn's assailant. He says he saw Draughn get on the train at Culberson, N. C., Monday, January 29th. He was in company with a man named Ballew. That same night Draughn was found half dead on the railroad track in Atlanta. Ballew was going to Texas.

Scores of other letters, many of them just as interesting, have been received by the chief.

CITY NEWS.

STOCKHOLDERS RATIFY THE OPTION.—Yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the stockholders of the Piedmont Exposition Company, the option which had been given to the Cotton States and International Exposition Company was formally ratified. Quite a good deal of additional stock was donated to the new exposition company.

STARTING OUT IN LIFE.—Two young men who are starting out as stenographers and typewriters, doing general work and having offices in the Equitable building, are Mr. W. H. Fulton and Mr. G. B. Forbes, Jr. They are bright, industrious young men and thoroughly capable of doing the best knd of work.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSED.—D. C. Loeb foreclosed a mortgage of $800 against J. C. and E. P. Hambrick, of 126 Decatur street, yesterday. It was on a stock of liquors and store furnishings.

IN BAD CONDITION.—In the corridor just outside of the sheriff's office in the courthouse a leak has been sprung in the roof and a stream of water poured down in large drops all day yesterday. The wall is sagging to no small extent, and a portion of the ceiling appears about to take a tumble

BROKE HIS ARM.—Charley Mathews, one of the best known young men of the city, was severely hurt yesterday afternoon by a fall. Mr. Mathews in trying to leap one of the many improvised ponds in the city made by the melting snow, fell and broke his left arm just above the elbow. The fracture was a bad one and Mr. Mathews was removed to his home on Formwalt street, where Dr. Howell and Dr. Westmoreland gave the necessary attention.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The board of police commissioners will convene in special session tomorrow afternoon at police headquarters. What the meeting has been called for is not known, but the indications are that it is for the purpose of looking to the providing for the pay of the new men who are to be elected at the next meeting of the board of police commissioners.

RECORDS THE SUNSHINE.—Through the efforts of Forecast Officer Park Morrill, the local weather bureau has been fitted out with a new set of instruments. A delicate piece of apparatus for the purpose of recording the number of minutes during the day in which the sun shines, was placed in working order yesterday. In addition to this, the instrument records the wind fall and velocity.

Mr. Croker in Texas.

Austin, Tex., February 26.—Richard Croker, New York Tammany's chief, and his family reached here from New Orleans last night and today made a formal call on the governor at the capitol. He dined with the governor and family today and tomorrow they will go to Galveston to sail and fish on the bay a few days. Thence Mr. Croker will go to Kendall county to visit Mr. John A. Morris's fine stock ranch and from there will proceed to California.

DEAN BARRETT.

His Views Upon the Relation of the Church to the Public School,

WHICH IS ATTRACTING ATTENTION

He Is in Favor of the Complete Separation of the Two, Believing the Schools Are Managed So as to Help the Church.

Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean of St. Luke's, is attracting attention in the public school controversy.

Recently the dean was called upon to address the Protestant Episcopal church congress in New York upon that subject. His views attracted so much attention that the address has been put into pamphlet shape for distribution.

A Great Triumph.

Dean Barrett, in view of the fact that there are now 13,000,000 children in the public schools, claims it as one of the maturest fruits of Christian civilization that the state has been brought to feel that it is her duty to educate these children.

"Their education," says he, "is of three kinds—physical, technical and mental—no one of which can be wholly dissociated from morals and religion. But we are mainly concerned with mental education. Mental education is also of three kinds—the education of the intellect, of the feelings and of the will. Here again, we are mainly concerned with the last, the education of the will. * * * The gretest of these is the education of the will."

From this Dean Barrett proceeds to argue that if the public school educates the will it is not unreligious though it may be secular. The state protects all religions, though it directs none. "The utter separation of church and state," it is declared, "is not irreligious but religious. It is Christian. The state learned it from Him who said: 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesars, and unto God the things that are God's.'"

The Bible in the School.

Having thus admitted the religious character of the public school, Dean Barrett took up a much mooted point. Said he: "At this point we cannot evade the interesting question of the Bible in the public schools. The Bible seems to me distinctly dogmatic I fear that its introduction in the public schools will make many parents feel, what parents ought never to be made to feel in regard to public institutions, uneasy lest the rights of conscience will not be respected. For instance, the Bible teaches the Jewish child the Divinity of Christ and the binding force of the sacraments. (In the Atlanta public schools there are eight Jewish teachers.) We can hardly deny that King James's version is a good Protestant document, when the American Bible Society boasts that their Bible, without note or comment, is the best tract to send to Mexico and South America for the conversion of Roman Catholics.

"The so-called Faribault Plan—which, by the way, has been in operation in Georgia for twenty-five years—is another method of sustaining sectarian schools with public funds."

The dean proceeds even farther than this in the following paragraph:

"But, it will be asked, how is it possible to teach morals and religion without dogmatics and ceremonies?

"There is but one way, and that is by making right for right's sake the very warp into which all of the details of the school are woven. Religion and morals are too important to be satisfied with a few precepts and ceremonies. The whole school must be a system of religion and morals. Here, I think, is the chief objection to the ecclesiastical appendages that are attached to some schools after or before school hours. Nothing ought to be allowed that will make a child think his school is irreligious. Nothing ought tto be allowed that will make him think his daily work is not part of his religion; that obedience and self-control and truth are not part of his religion. Nothing ought to be allowed that will teach him that only doctrines and ceremonies are religious, and that duty is not religous."

The Church and School Are Allies.

From this Dean Barrett concludes:

"The public schools are by no means perfect. But they have immense advantages for self-correction and self-improvement. It is the consensus of opinion among the superintendents that the moral and religious tone of the public school is steadily improving. Statistics carefully prepared by Mr. Luckey, of Pittsburg, show that an exceedingly small number of criminals have ever attended a public school for any length of time, if at all. The church ought to appreciate what a powerful ally she has in the common school. The church ought not to obtrude upon the schools, but do all in her power to make them more efficient. The schools need the moral support, the sympathy, the prayers of the church. The school needs the co-operation of the refined and influential families of the church. With the best material the public school will give the best results. Let the church not fear to commit her children to our common schools. The church itself will thus become more democratic, and be better fitted to meet our heavy responsibilities to the great middle class. As far as the prevention of illiteracy is concerned, the church has no longer any need to exhaust her strength on parochial schools. The church has always taken up certain kinds of subsidiary work, because the state was not ready to do it. But as fast as possible the church should encourage the state to take these subsidiary duties off her hands; so that she can give her whole time to her more exact duties, or else originate new work which the state is not yet educated to do. Thus the state has been taught to assume the hospital, the asylum, the training of nurses, the school. The state not only depends upon the church to originate new humanitarian work, but she depends upon the religious life of the home and of the church to sustain it.

"This division of labor, and yet mutual sympathy; this difference of function, and yet oneness of sphere, is our American plan."

THE SNOW IN AUGUSTA.

One Death Has Resulted and There May Be Another.

Augusta, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—The snowstorm has caused one death in Augusta and there may be another to be charged against it.

One death was discovered yesterday when the body of a negro, Crawford Butler, was found frozen in a big ditch near the race track, where he had fallen when drunk Saturday night. Today another negro, Robert Golpin, was caught and crushed beneath a shed on Marbury street, which extended across the sidewalk and fell beneath the weight of sleet upon it. He may die.

The sun was bright and warm today and the snow melted rapidly. Besides an occasional scrap, resulting from promiscuous snowballing, the day has been very quiet.

The Augusta Southern railroad was today bonded to the New York Central Trust Company for $740,000 in first preference lien bonds and first consolidated mortgage bonds. The money will be used in paying for the purchase of the property at the recent receiver's sale and for improving the road.

Schools Suspend.

Sandersville, Ga., February 26.—(Special.) A heavy snow fell Saturday night and Sunday it was three inches deep on a level. Today the schools suspended on account of bad weather and but little business has been transacted, people preferring to remain indoors.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

THE WEATHER.

After the severe cold weather of Sunday, yesterday seemed quite warm. Atlanta's maximum temperature yesterday was 43 degrees, 17 degrees higher than the maximum on Sunday; but to pedestrians, the decided change to warmer might not have been so apparent, consequent upon the melting snow having a much lower temperature, 32 degrees, than the surrounding air.

All through the south the weather was rapidly changing to warm yesterday, and the snow fast disappearing not only in the south, but over the whole country it has become much warmer. There was not a single town in the whole United States but what had warmer weather yesterday than prevailed right here in Atlanta on Sunday. Buffalo was the coldest city yesterday, but the maximum temperature there, 30 degrees, was warmer by 4 degrees than in Atlanta on Sunday.

Fair weather has prevailed over the whole country since yesterday morning, except on the north Atlantic coast, where the farewell effects of the recent Georgia blizzard was being felt yesterday. At 7 o'clock last night no snow was reported south of New York city.

Forecast for Georgia today: Fair, much warmer.

A SHAKESPEAREAN READING.

Mr. Frederick Going Gives a Fine Entertainment at Phillips & Crew's.

At half-past 8 last evening, in the music hall of Phillips & Crew, Mr. Frederick Going, of New York, gave one of his interesting and highly entertaining Shakespearean and dramatic recitals. The audience that greeted Mr. Going was composed of some of the most fashionable people of Atlanta and the entertainment itself was of the very best order.

The first part of the programme consisted of the last three acts of the second part of "King Henry IV," very feelingly rendered, and the "Chariot Race," from Captain Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur.." Mr. Going's spirited rendering of the exciting contest was life-like in the extreme, and the audience was held in breathless attention until the very last.

In part second of the programme of the evening the tower scene in "Richard III," relating the dream of Clarence, and the tent scene from "Julius Caesar," in which Brutus and Caius Cassius have their spirited colloquy, were feelingly and skillfully given. The programme closed with the fall of Wolsey, from "King Henry VIII."

The recitals show Mr. Going to be the possessor of decided histrionic talent, and, judging from the amount of applause given, the large audience that greeted him was well pleased.

A Powerful Flesh Maker.

A process that kills the taste of cod-liver oil has done good service—but the process that both kills the taste and effects partial digestion has done much more.

Scott's Emulsion

stands alone in the field of fat-foods. It is easy of assimilation because partly digested before taken.

Scott's Emulsion checks Consumption and all other wasting diseases.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

The Leland,

29-31 HOUSTON STREET.

MRS. L. C. DUNN.

Central Location.

Three Minutes' Walk from Depo

ATLANTA, GA.

"MY CLOTHIER?"

Rosenfeld

"OF COURSE."

ATLANTA, GA.

HARK!

PRICES ARE SNAPPING ALL OVER THE HOUSE. YOU'D BETTER KEEP YOUR EARS PRICKED UP ALL THE TIME, FOR WE ANNOUNCE MANY A DROP THAT GOES RIGHT OUT. STYLISH SUITS THAT WERE $10 AND $12 NOW $7.50. OVERCOATS—THE PRICE TO BE OF YOUR MAKING. BOYS' SUITS WITH A THIRD AND OVER LOPPED OFF ALREADY LOW PRICES.

THE PRICES ARE NOT ALONE THE ATTRACTION HERE, BUT THE QUALITIES.

Henry L. Rosenfeld,

24 Whitehall, - - Corner Alabama.

ONE WEEK ONLY!

33$\frac{1}{3}$

PER CENT. DISCOUNT

On all Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. This offer will convert the Store into a veritable Bargain Exchange. For one week we make prices so low as to take no account of current values. Plain figures here—that prevents any monkey business. A clean, clear, premeditated, deliberate, indisputable cut of 33$\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Its a horrible sacrifice, but true just the same.

(Black Clay Worsted Suits are not included.)

BOYS' KNEE TROUSERS.

The present Reduction Sale glories in Boys' Knee Trousers. The trophy of the day is a lot just received from the factory, that will be sold at less than the cost of bare material.

Boys' Knee Trousers, - - - - - - - 40c.
Boys' Knee Trousers, - - - - - - - 60c.
Boys' Knee Trousers, - - - - - - - 80c.

The above quotations are just a little pinch from what might be a great catalogue. Hundreds of patterns that are beautiful, and worth up to $2.25.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Cor. 7th and E. Sts. N. W.
ATLANTA, GA., 15-17 Whitehall St.
BALTIMORE, Factory, 213 W. German St.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

COTTON CLOSES FIRM

For Contracts, but Spots Are in Most Cases Lower.

WHEAT IN CHICAGO CLOSES LOWER

Stocks Were Very Dull, with the Industrials the Most—Railway List Active, but Trading Light.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Speculation at the stock exchange continues quiet; sales of stocks were only 151,000 shares, of which 51,000 were American Sugar and 30,000 Whisky. At the start the market was weak and feverish, owing to heavy selling of American Sugar. Last week this stock was upon the belief that the company would be allowed a small protection. Today less confidence was felt in this theory and realizations were in order. Sugar declined from 83 to 80⅝. Lead from 27½ to 25¼; preferred from 71¾ to 70½ and National Cordage from 15½ to 14¼. General Electric and Chicago Gas lost ¾ and 1⅛ per cent, respectively, in sympathy. Whisky was relatively stronger than the other Industrials and rose 1 to 25. Subsequently there was a decline to 23⅝ and 24⅝. The railway list was firmer under the leadership of St. Paul. This stock moved up to 57⅞, the sales for London account having had no effect. On this the railway list moved up ¼ to 1¼ per cent. An effort was mad eto depress the market on talk of demoralization in the trunk line pool. East-bound rates—both passenger and freight—were said to be in such a shape that the presidents of the trunk lines had been compelled to call a general meeting for Wednesday next. The meeting will take place on the day named, but it can be stated that the bears are displaying more anxiety about the matter than the officials of the roads. The fact that the stocks command a fair premium for use and the inability of the professionals to dislodge holdings accounts for their nervousness. The closing was firm with the railway stocks anywhere from ⅛ to ⅞ per cent higher for the day.

The Industrials scored losses of ¾ for Sugar common and 1⅛ for Lead common.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were firm.

Treasury balances: Coin, $94,689,000; currency, $44,011,000.

Money on call has been easy at 1 per cent, last loan at 1 and closing offered at 1; prime mercantile paper, 3½ to 4 per cent.

Bar silver, 60½; Mexican dollars, 49.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¼ to $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 to $4.88¼ for demand; posted rates, $4.87½ to $4.89; commercial bills, $4.85¾ to $4.86¼ for sixty days, and $4.87½ to $4.87¾ for demand.

Government bonds firm.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the board neglected.

The following are closing bids:

Cotton Oil	27½	Missouri Pac	22
do. pref	67	Mobile & Ohio	17
Sugar Refinery	80¾	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	70
do. pref	83¼	Nat. Cordage	15
Am. Tobacco	74½	do. pref	30½
do. pre	93	N. J. Central	115
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	12⅛	N. Y. Central	97⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	69	N. Y. & N. E	11⅛
Canada Pac	65¼	Norfolk & Western	19¾
Ches. & Ohio	17¼	Northern Pac	4⅛
Chicago & Alton	130	do. pref	17⅛
C., B. & Q	75⅛	Northwestern	109⅛
Chicago Gas	62⅜	do. pref	139
Del., Lack. & W	165	Pacific Mail	17
Dis. & Cat. Feed	24⅛	Reading	21⅜
East Tennessee	⅛	Rich. Terminal	4
do. pref	5	Rock Island	66⅜
Erie	16⅛	St. Paul	57⅞
do. pref	37	do. pref	118½
Ed. Gen. Electric	37⅞	Silver Certificates	60⅝
Ills. Central	90¼	T. C. I.	19⅜
Lake Erie & West	14	do. pref	6[illegible]
do. pref	63	Texas Pac	8
Lake Shore	126¼	Union Pac	18⅛
Lous. & Nash	46⅜	Wabash, St. L. & P.	7
L'ville, N. A. & Chic.	9	do. pref	13⅞
Manhattan Consol	121½	Western Union	84⅛
Memphis & Char	10	Wheeling & L. Erie	12½
Mich. Central	98	do. pref	47⅛
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	98	Tenn. new set'm't 5s.	100
do. Class B	100	do. 3s	75
do. Class C	97	Virginia 6s.	50
Louisiana stamped	98	do. pref	6¼
N. C. 4s	98	U. S. 4s, registered	113¼
N. C. 6s	125¼	do. coupon	113¼
Tennessee old 6s	60	do. 2s	96
Tenn. new set'm't 6s.	102½	*Ex-dividend. †Asked.	

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Clos'g bids.	Saturday's Clos'g bids.
Delaware & Lack				165	166½
Northwestern	102½	103⅜	102½	103⅛	102½
Tenn. Coa. & Iron	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Richmond Terminal				4	4⅛
New York & N. E	11⅞	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	11
Lake Shore	126½	126½	125⅜	126⅛	126½
Western Union	83⅞	84⅛	83¾	84⅛	83⅞
Missouri Pacific				22	22
Union Pacific	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	17¾
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co	24	25	23¾	24⅜	23⅜
Atchison	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛	11⅞
Reading	21⅛	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	21¼
Louisville and Nash	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛	46⅜	46⅛
North. Pacific pref				17¼	17⅜
St. Paul	56⅞	57⅞	56⅞	57⅞	56⅞
Rock Island				66⅜	66½
Chicago Gas	62⅜	62⅞	61⅞	62⅛	62⅜
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	75⅞	75⅞	75¼	75½	74⅞
Am'n Sugar Refinery	83	83	80⅛	80¾	82⅝
Erie				16⅛	16¼
Am'n Cotton Oil				27½	27
General Electric	38	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	38

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s 27 to 20 years	97	98	Atlanta 6s, L. D.	108	
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	97	98	Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100	
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	110	111	Atlanta 5s, L. D.	101	
Georgia 7s, 1896	101	105	Atlanta 4½s	99	100
Savannah 5s	101	105	Augusta 7s, L. D.	111	113
Atlanta 8s, 1902	116	118	Macon 6s	100	112
Atlanta 7s, 1904	105	108	Columbus 5s	100	102
Atlanta 7s, 1899	106	107	Romegraded	104	
			Waterworks 6s	100	
			Rome 5s	90	

RAILROAD BONDS

Ga. 6s, 1897	97	98	Ga. Pacific, 1st.	89	91
Ga. 6s, 1910	102	104	Ga. Pacific, 2d.	30¼	33
Ga. 6s, 1922	109		A. P. & L., 1st 7s.	75	80
Central 7s, 1893	112		Mari'ta & N. G.		30
Char. Col. & A.	93		S., A. & M., 1st.	46	48

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	144	146	Aug. & Sav.	75	78
Southwestern	40	45	A. & W. P.	70	75
Central	10	12	do deben	85	90
Cent. deben	19	21			

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today........................$ 220,543.18

Financial Gossip.

The total bank clearings of all the clearing houses of the United States last week were $707,816,663, against $805,438,392 the week before, and $1,216,219,477 the corresponding week last year, a decline of 41.8 per cent, against a decline of 36.7 per cent made the previous week over the corresponding week in 1893.

With enormous interests in the east and silver metal down to 27¼d. per ounce, England feels gloomy. The United States government is no longer a consumer of silver. When it stopped buying a vast absorbent engine ceased work which had been taking 54,000,000 ounces a year from producers.

This stoppage, coming on top of the closing of the mints of the far east, has made London, as stated in this paper Friday, the dumping ground of the world. What the end will be no one can tell. What the producers will do is plain. They will continue to mine and sell to London as long as that market will take their output.

Wheat, the decline of which had been constantly associated with the the fall in silver, gained a cent on the day, while the metal, compared with Wednesday's closing price, ended in London 1⅜d. down, here at 59½c. bid, against 64c. last week's final price for the bullion certificates. A semi-panic was reported in the east, and rumor had it that the Indian mints would reopen. The latter question was discussed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which, however, voted 69 to 16 against reopening them.

Wheat yesterday lost very nearly the cent gained and is now quoted at 59¾c for May delivery.

The wires were working very badly yesterday between New York and Atlanta and the range of prices are not correct in every particular, the closing prices not having been received.

Cotton closed at a gain of about 5 to 6 points, with a firm tone.

Liverpool spots were marked down 1-16d., New York unchanged, and some of the southern markets lower.

Messrs. Harrington Bros., of Newnan, Ga., have sent out quite a neat statistical comparative cotton circular of receipts, shipments and stock of twenty-nine towns in east Alabama and west Georgia, which is worth a careful perusal. They make the total receipts for tne twenty-nine towns for 1892-'93 202,184 bales. From September 1, 1893, to January 26, 1894, 213,858; shipments, 187,147; stock, 25,366. Estimated receipts for the balance of the season, 12,482. Crop indicated, 226,340.

London. February 26.—Bar silver market unchanged; quoted at 27¾ per ounce.

The Local Cotton Market.

Local—Market closed steady; middling 6⅞c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK.	
	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893
Saturday	103	8	319	....	6564	6405
Monday	178	178	723	....	6319	6583
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	281	186	1042			

By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Saturday's Close.
February	7.20	7.23	7.20	7.32-34	7.28-30
March	7.25	7.34	7.23	7.33-34	7.29-30
April	7.31	7.42	7.29	7.41-42	7.36-37
May	7.39	7.50	7.34	7.49-50	7.44-45
June	7.45	7.57	7.42	7.56-57	7.50-51
July	7.49	7.62	7.48	7.62-63	7.56-57
August	7.54	7.67	7.54	7.66-67	7.60-61
September	7.54	7.64	7.54	7.63-65	7.57-58

Closed firm; sales 207,100 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893
Saturday	12902	8306	13851	13636	913173	947514
Monday	11849	12174	4596	4166	922740	950334
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	24751	20480	18447	17802		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	....	July	7.28
February	6.94	August	7.33
March	6.96	September	7.33
April	7.04	October	7.36
May	7.14	November	7.39
June	7.22	December	....

Closed quiet; sales 96,500 bales.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, February 26.—After a weak session, Liverpool closes very steady at 4-64d decline from Saturday's quotations. Manchester spinners buy slowly in the face of the continued decline in this market, and the feeling here this morning was one of discouragement with weak holders free sellers of cotton. The liquidation, however, seems to have about ran its course unless superinduced by a still further decline. The foreign markets, as commission houses generally report, their interests reduced to a very small value. Receipts at the interior towns of St. Louis and Memphis are less than last year, Memphis receiving 809 against 1,622 last year and St. Louis 322 against 818 last year. At New Orleans for tomorrow the receipts are estimated at 7,250 bales against 11,778 last year. It was the knowledge of this decrease in the movement that brought about the rally from the weakness of the morning, when the market was at one time 10 to 11 points below Saturday's closing prices. The absorption of cotton by the largest house in the trade continued this morning, and close observation places the amount of the purchases between 15,000 and 20,000 bales. While there appears to be no change in the temper of the market, there is apparently a willingness to own a small quantity of cotton at present quotations in the hope of at least a rally from the sharp depression of the last week. This depression appears to have resulted more from the desire of the bulls to liquidate their interests than from any new features appearing on the bear side. As we have previously mentioned, the liquidation in the market appears to be very thorough and should think that the expectation of a sharp reaction will be fulfilled, especially if the movement of the crop continues to show a falling off from last year. It is the expectation of those who think favorably of cotton that such will be the case, as the movement after the first of March last year was comparatively a heavy one. Late advices from Liverpool are to the effect that if the New York market keeps steady an improvement is looked for in that market, as the weakness today there was caused by the execution of stop orders of cotton held by continental speculators. A settlement is expected to pass off favorably, notwithstanding the rumors which appear to have been current in Liverpool regarding the possibility of trouble. Stocks at the interior towns lose some 3,000 bales so far, and our market closes steady at the best prices of the day and 4 to 5 points above the quotations of Saturday. Although the anti-option bill was referred to the agricultural committee by a large vote, it is generally thought that the bill will not become a law, as the effect of such a measure would simply be to place the markets of America directly and entirely under the control of England. Notwithstanding the strength of the market during the afternoon, the trade is not yet favorably impressed with the surroundings of cotton, and think that the reaction was too sharp to be maintained. Undoubtedly the weak holders of cotton have parted with their cotton, and it has found lodgment in the hands of people who have faith in the value of the article at present prices despite the disposition on the part of the south to sell freely on this weak market.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Cotton declined 9 to 10 points, recovered this and advanced 4 to 6 points, closing firm. Sales 207,100 bales. Liverpool declined 1 1-16d on the spot, and 5 to 5½ points for future delivery, closing at a net decline for the day of 4 points on futures, with the tone very steady; spot sales, 8,000. In Manchester offers for yarn were scarce; cloths dull. Bombay receipts for the half week reached 30,000, against 19,000 for the same time last year. New Orleans declined 5 points, but recovered this and advanced 5 points. Spot prices here were easy, but weak. Sales 144 bales for spinning. Southern spot markets were generally quiet and weak. Memphis, Savannah and Augusta were easy. Mobile and St. Louis declined 1 1-16c and Norfolk 1⅛. New Orleans opened easy, but closed firm and unchanged, and sold 4,500, Savannah 1,350 and Galveston 97 bales. New Orleans receipts tomorrow were estimated at 7,000 against 7,368 on the same day last week, and 11,178 last year. Houston received today 1,149, against 2,006 last year; shipments today 1,220. Augusta receipts 217, against 93 last year. Memphis receipts 306, against 1,623 last year; shipments today 2,554. St. Louis receipts 322, against 817 last year; shipments today 809 against 817 last year; shipments today 809. Port receipts, 11,789 against 15,118 this day last week and 17,174 last year. Thus far this week, 21,181, against 23,176. Exports today 4,057 to Great Britain. Silver ⅜d higher in London and ½c higher in New York.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 26—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate and freely met with prices easier; middling uplands 4 1-16; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,500; speculation and export 500; receipts 8,000; American 4,400; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 3 62-64; March and April delivery 3 62-64; April and May delivery 4 1-64; May and June delivery 4 3-64; June and July delivery 4 3-64; July and August delivery 4 7-64; August and September delivery 4 7-64; September and October delivery 4 7-64; futures opened steady with demand moderate.

LIVERPOOL, February 26—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 3 61-64, buyers; February and March delivery 3 61-64, buyers; March and April delivery 3 61-64, buyers; April and May delivery 3 63-64, buyers; May and June delivery 4 3-64, sellers; June and July delivery 4 2-64, 4 3-64; July and August delivery 4 4-64, buyers; August and September delivery 4 5-64, 4 6-64; September and October delivery 4 6-64, 4 7-64; futures closed firm.

NEW YORK, February 26—Cotton easy; sales 144 bales; middling uplands 7⅞; middling gulf 7⅞; net receipts 638; gross 1,306; stock 255,712.

GALVESTON, February 26 — Cotton steady; middling 7⅛; net receipts 2,525 bales; gross 2,535; sales 1,101; stock 80,440.

NORFOLK, February 26 — Cotton easy; middling 7; net receipts 1,525 bales; gross 1,525; sales 46; stock 53,005; exports coastwise 1,348.

BALTIMORE, February 26—Cotton dull; middling 7¾; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 48,233.

BOSTON, February 26—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅞; net receipts 738 bales; gross 1,589; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 4,507.

WILMINGTON, February 26—Cotton nominal; middling 7⅛; net receipts 271 bales; gross 271; sales none; stock 23,683.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26—Cotton quiet; middling 8; net receipts 297 bales; gross 297; stock 10,498.

SAVANNAH, February 26—Cotton easy; middling 7; net receipts 1,337 bales; gross 1,337; sales 1,3550; stock 82,350; exports coastwise 2,860.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26—Cotton easy; middling 7 1-16; net receipts 2,704 bales; gross 2,830; sales 3,000; stock 297,900.

MOBILE, February 26—Cotton dull; middling 6 15-16; net receipts 206 bales; gross 206; sales 400; stock 35,220; exports coastwise 1,445.

MEMPHIS, February 26—Cotton easy; middling 7 1-16; net receipts 806 bales; sales 950; shipments 2,254; stock 105,808.

AUGUSTA, February 26—Cotton weak; middling 7⅛; net receipts 217 bales; shipments 539; sales 279; stock 29,392.

CHARLESTON, February 26—Cotton steady; middling 7¼; net receipts 480 bales; gross 480; sales none; stock 42,781.

HOUSTON, February 26—Cotton quiet; middling 7 3-16; net receipts 1,199 bales; shipments 1,220; sales 105; stock 15,853.

MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Gate City lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., will be held this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o'clock at Masonic hall, old capitol building. Work in the M. M., degree. A cordial invitation is extended to all duly qualified to attend.

JOHN R. DICKEY, W. M.

ALBERT P. WOOD, Secretary.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

LEE.—Friends and acquaintances of David J. Lee and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. D. J. Lee from her late residence on the Marietta road (known as the Markley place) this (Tuesday) evening at 2:30 o'clock. Burial at the family graveyard. The following gentlemen will please act as pallbearers: G. O. Williams, John W. Nix, George T. Lewis, William H. George, Archie Warner and H. T. Heery and are requested to meet promptly at 1 o'clock at H. M. Patterson's, Loyd street.

WHEELER—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Harris and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services of Rosa Roy, infant daughter of the former, at 3 o'clock this afternoon at No. 213 Bass street.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 26.—There was a combination of reasons for the decline in wheat today and notwithstanding the punishment which short sellers received a few days ago, they again plucked up courage and put out their lines. Partridge, who is in California attending the midwinter fair, sold a big line through his own house, which initiated the break that afterwards carried prices a cent and a quarter below the final figures of Saturday. Those who sold early covered around the inside prices, causing a fractional reaction before the close. The opening was weak. May opened ⅝ lower at 59 to 59⅜, sold between 60 and 58⅞, closing ¾@⅞ under Saturday, at 59¼.

Corn was in line with wheat as was to be expected. It is generally understood that the sympathy between these two grains will be close until the opening of navigation. The influence bearing on the market was sufficient, however, to cause a natural decline. May corn ranged between 36½ and 36⅛ and closed ⅜@½ lower than Saturday at 36⅛@¼.

Oats were a trifle steadier than corn, but nevertheless a weak undertone was apparent. May oats closed¼c under Saturday while cash oats were ¼½c lower.

Provisions ruled weak through sympathy with the speculative decline in wheat. There was an excessive run of hogs at the yards, with lower prices quoted for them, which, of course, had a depressing effect. A prominent packing concern bought freely of pork and lard, which resulted in a reaction from bottom prices. There was a moderate shipping demand. Domestic markets were lower and foreign firm. Receipts were light of meats and moderate of lard and the shipments liberal of meats and fair of lard. May pork closed 20c lower, May lard 7½c lower and May ribs 7½c lower.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
February	57¼	57⅜	57	57
May	59½	60	58⅞	59
July	61	61⅛	60⅜	61
CORN—				
February	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
May	36½	36½	36⅛	36⅛
July	37½	37½	37¼	37¼
OATS—				
February	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
May	29⅛	29⅛	29¼	29⅜
July	27⅞	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
PORK—				
May	12 00	12 02½	11 85	11 95
July	12 00	12 00	11 97½	11 97½
LARD—				
May	7 10	7 15	7 07½	7 10
July	7 02½	7 07½	7 00	7 02½
SIDES—				
May	6 20	6 27½	6 17½	6 20
July	6 30	6 30	6 25	6 25

PROVISIONS, GRAINS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 26, 1894.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, February 26—Flour—First patent $4.50; second patent $4.00; extra fancy $3.35; fancy $3.25; family $2.90. Corn—No. 1 white 54c; No. 2 white 53c; mixed 52c. Oats—Texas rust proof 48; white 44c; mixed 41c. Seed rye—Georgia 75@80. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; choice timothy small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 54c; bolted 52c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 90c; small sacks 90. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ₱ cwt. Steam feed—$1.10 ₱ cwt. Stock peas 60@65c ₱ bu; white 60@65c; lady 65@75. Boston beans $2.65@2.75 ₱ bu; Tennessee $1.75@2.00. Grits—Pearl $2.90.

NEW YORK, February 26—Flour, southern dull and easy; good to choice $2.10@4.20; common to fair extra $2.00@3.00. Wheat, spot fairly active and lower with options, closing steady; No. 2 red winter 60⅛ in store and elevator; afloat 62⅛; options opened weak at ⅜@1⅛c, declined a fraction, rallied ⅜@½c, fell ⅛@⅝c, advanced ⅛c and closed firm ¾@1⅛c under Saturday with trading fairly active; No. 2 February 60⅜; March 60⅞; May 62. Corn spot dull and easier; No. 2 in elevator 41½; afloat 42; options moderately active and weak; February 41½; March 41½, May 42. Oats, spot dull and easier; February 36; March 34⅜; May 35⅜; spot No. 2 white 38½@39; mixed western 38@39½; do. white 39@41.

ST. LOUIS, February 26—Flour dull; patents $2.60@2.90; fancy $2.20@2.30; family $2.00@2.70. Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash —; February 54⅛; May 56⅛. Corn unchanged; No. 2 mixed cash —; February 32⅛; March 31⅞@32⅛; May 34. Oats lower; No. 2 cash —; May 29⅛.

CHICAGO, February 26—Flour steady; winter patents $3.25@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; spring patents $3.25. No. 2 spring wheat 57; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 57. No. 2 corn 34⅛. No. 2 oats 28⅛.

CINCINNATI, February 26—Flour, family $2.15@2.50; fancy $2.65@3.00. Wheat easier; No. red 57@57½. Corn active; No. 2 mixed 38½. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 32.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 26—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle's 24.10c ₱ 100 ℔ cases Lion 24.10c; Levering's 24.70c Green—Extra choice 21½c; choice good 20½c; fair 19½; common 17½@18½. Sugar—Granulated 5½c; powdered 5½c; cut loaf 5½; white extra C 4c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4@4½; yellow extra C 3¾@4. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45c; prime 35@40c; common 20@30. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25c Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmeg 65@80c Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c Ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 11c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Head 6c; good 5¼c; common 4½c; imported Japan 5@5½c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; icecream $1.10; Virginia 70c. Cheese—Flats 13@14c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Mackerel—½ bbls. $6.00@3.50 Soap—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs, $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@250. Candles—Paraffin 11c; star 11c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross, $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4½c; do. 1 lb package, 5¾c. cases, 1 lb 5¾c; do 1 and ½ lbs 8c; do. ½ lbs 6½c Crackers—XXX soda 5½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6½c; shell and excelsior 7; lemon cream 9; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6; French mixed 12@12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $5.25@5.50; F. W. oysters $1.75; L. W. $1.35; corn $2.50@2.50; tomatoes $2.00. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $3.25; ½ kegs $1.95; ¼ kegs $1.10. Shot—$1.50. ₱ sack.

NEW YORK, February 26—Coffee, options closed steady 10 points up to 5 points down; No. 7 Rio February 16.10; March —; May 15.20@15.25; July 14.65@14.75; October 13.95; spot Rio quiet and steady; No. 7 17½. Sugar, raw steadier and more active; fair refining 2⅜@2 13-16; centrifugal 96-test 3-16; refined in better demand and firm; No. 6 3 13-16@4; mould A 4½@4 11-16; standard A 4⅛@4 7-16; off A 3⅞@4 1-16; confectioners' A 4 3-16@4½; cut loaf and crushed 5@5 5-16; powdered 4 9-16@4⅞; granulated 4⅜@4 1-16; cubes 4½@4 11-16. Molasses, foreign nominal New Orleans dull but steady; open kettle new good to choice 30@38.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, February 26—Pork, standard mess $12.50. Lard prime steam 7.35. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders 6.00; long clear 6.25; clear ribs 6.25; short clear 6.40. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.75; long clear 7.05; clear ribs 7.00@7.12½; short clear 7.25@7.37½.

ATLANTA, February 26—Clear rib sides, boxed 7¼c; ice-cured bellies 10c. Sugar-cured hams 11@13c, according to brand and average; California 8@8½. Breakfast bacon 12. Lard—Leaf 8¾; compound 6¼.

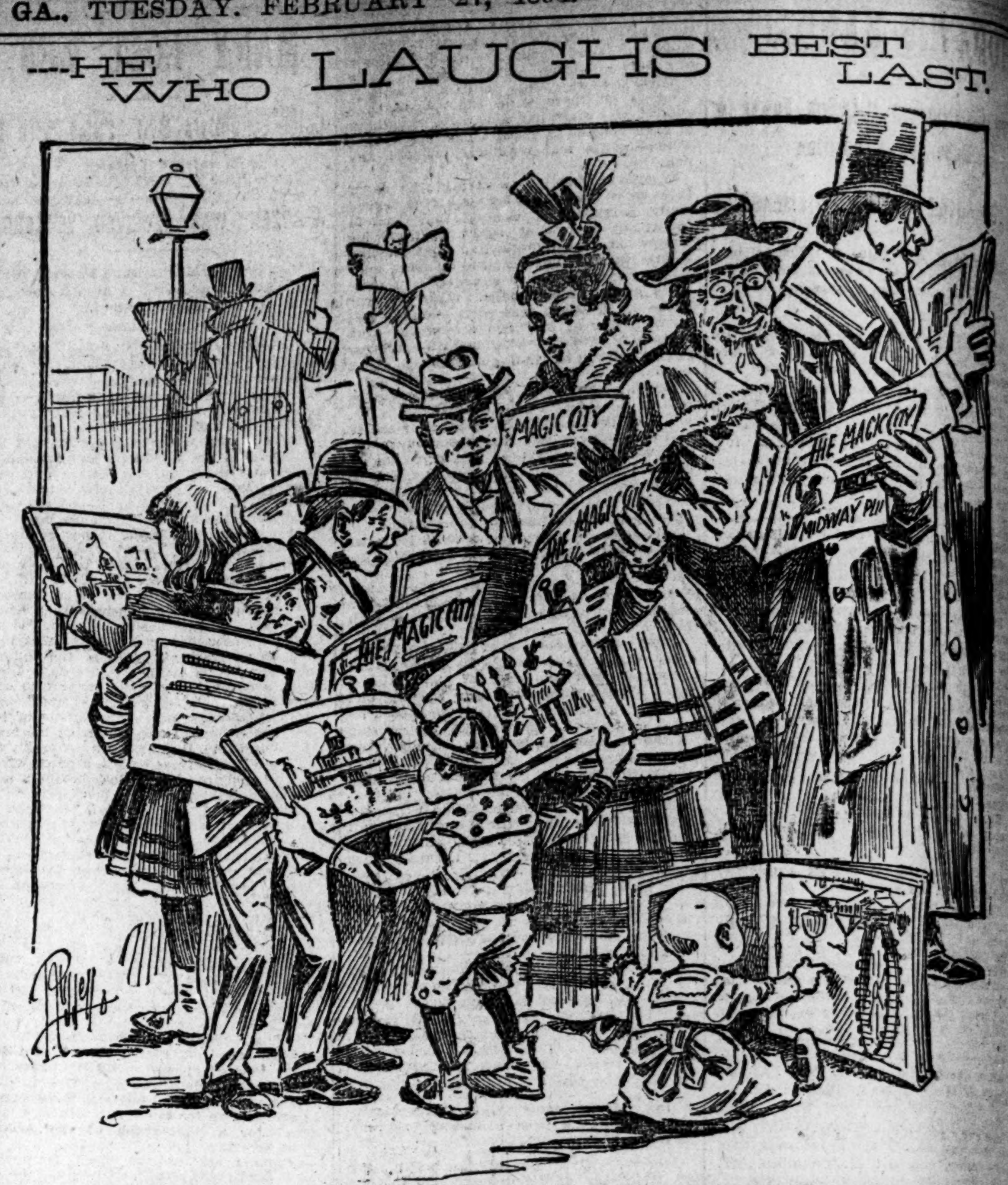
NEW YORK, February 26—Pork in fair demand and firm; mess new $13.50@14.00. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet and lower; western steam 7.80@7.85; city steam 7.25; options, February 7.70; March 7.60; May 7.45.

CHICAGO, February 26—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $11.85@11.87½. Lard 7.37½@7.40 Short ribs, loose 6.32½@6.27½. Dry salt shoulders boxed 6.25@6.50; short clear sides boxed 6.75@7.12½.

CIOINNNATI, February 26—Pork, mess $13.00. Lard, steam leaf 7.50. Bulk meats steady; short ribs 6.75. Bacon steady; shoulders 6.50, short rib sides 7.50; short clear 7.75.

Naval Stores.

SAVANNAH, February 26—Spirits turpentine opened and closed firm at 28½ for regulars; sales 155 casks. Rosin firm; A, B, C, D and E $1.05; F $1.05; G $1.25; H $1.65; I $1.80; K $2.30; M $2.50; N $2.80; windowglass $3.00, waterwhite $3.15.



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NOTE.—It will be about one week from the time we receive out-of-town orders before the books will reach you. Don't make complaint before that time has elapsed.

WILMINGTON, February 26—Rosin firm; strained 90; good strained 95; turpentine nothing doing; tar firm at 90; crude turpentine quiet; hard $1.10; soft and virgin $1.60.

NEW YORK, Febuary 26—Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1.10@1.15; turpentine dull and easy at 31½@32.

CHARLESTON, February 26—Turpentine firm at 28; rosin firm; good strained 95.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, February 26—Eggs 12½@13½c. Butter—Western creamery 27@30c; fancy Tennessee 18@20c; choice 18@20c; other grades 12½@15c. Live poultry—Turkeys 8@10c ₱ ℔; hens 25@27½; spring chickens, large 25@35c; large fries 18@20c; medium 12½@15c; small 10@12½; ducks 18@20. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c; ducks 14@16c; chickens 10@12½. Irish potatoes $2.50@2.75 ₱ bbl; fancy ₱ bu. 85@90c. Sweet potatoes, 70@75c ₱ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12½c. Onions 75c@$1.00 ₱ bu; ₱ bbl $2.50@2.75. Spanish onions, 1 bu. crates, $1.40@1.50. Cabbage 2@2¼c. Grapes—Malaga 50 to 55 ℔ kegs $5.00; 60 to 65 ℔ kegs $5.50.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, February 26—Apples—Fancy northern $6.50@7.00 ₱ barrel; Virginia wine sap $4.50@4.75; Georgia $3.00@3.50. Lemons—Messina $3.50@4.00; Florida $1.50@2.50. Oranges—Florida $1.50@2.00 ₱ box. Grape Fruit $1.75@2.00 ₱ crate. Cocoanuts 4@4½c. Pineapples $1.10@1.50 ₱ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.00@2.00. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $1.90; ½ boxes $1.00; ¼ boxes 75c. Currants 6@7c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16. pecans 12@14c. Brazil 11@12½c. Filberts 11½c. Walnuts 12½@15c. Peanuts—Virginia, electric light 5½c; fancy handpicked 4@4½c; North Carolina 3½@4; Georgia 2@2½c.

FINANCIAL.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,
DEALER IN BONDS AND STOCKS.
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New York, February 21, 1894.—The
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were transhipped from the
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on 23d and will reach here about March 4th. Very truly, H. S. KIRKLAND.

Consumers desiring an absolutely pure Vergina Oil and Fresh Queen Olives, will please take note. We will be pleased to give case prices on application.
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Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets, Atlanta, Ga.
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SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $100,000.
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MORRIS SLATTERY.

TODAY WILL DECIDE

Whether the Southern Railway and Steamship Association Will Live.

THE COMMITTEE MEETS IN LOUISVILLE

General Passenger Agents to Meet Next Month—Other Railroad News Found Here and There.

The meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association will not be held in Atlanta, but in Louisville.

The committee was at first called to meet in this city today, but subsequently Commissioner Stahlman issued a call for the meeting to be held at the Galt house, in Louisville, reasons having been shown that this was the most suitable place for the holding of this session, the chief work of which will be the settlement of the quarrel that has thrown the Louisville and Nashville railroad out of the association.

As is very well known, the commissioner was notified last week that the Louisville and Nashville would withdraw from the association the 1st of March.

Realizing that the withdrawal of this important system of railways meant the certain destruction of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, and with the hope of bringing about an adjustment that would at once be satisfactory to the railroad and the association, Commissioner Stahlman called this meeting of the executive committee. It is his hope that the members of the committee will be able to do something that will bring about a reconciliation with the Louisville and Nashville folks.

The trouble seems to arise out of the recent rate troubles within the association. It seems that certain railroad lines, members of the association, have been persisting in violating the rule of the organization, in the cutting of rates.

The chief rule of the association is that no road shall cut rates against another road, and that all rates shall be graded by the regularly constituted authority of the rate committee of the association.

Whenever a road cuts rates and is caught by the commissioner, it is his duty to serve notice on that line to cease at once its violation of the rule. If the road continues the offense, the commissioner imposes a fine upon them by authority of the arbitration committee, which is the highest court of the association.

It seems that even the fines that have been imposed so heavily lately have not been sufficient to cause the offending roads to stop their violations of the laws of the association, and the Louisville and Nashville determined that it would withdraw from the organization unless the members should abide the rules.

It is said that the Louisville and Nashville has lost a great deal of business by reason of the cuts that have been made against it by competing lines within the association.

Unless the roads come to some thorough understanding with the Louisville and Nashville and this violation of the law is discontinued, there is but little hope of a reconciliation.

Commissioner Stahlman has gone to Louisville to attend the meeting of the executive committee there today. The proceedings of the meeting will be watched with great interest by the railroad world of the south, for upon its action rests the life of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

If the Louisville and Nashville pulls out of the association, it will fall to pieces, so it is generally believed, for the Louisville and Nashville, with all its controlled and leased lines, makes up the strongest part of the association.

Commissioner Stahlman remarked before leaving that the situation that now confronts the Southern Railway and Steamship Association is far more serious than any that ever faced it before.

Meeting of the Passenger Agents.

Many of the passenger agents of Atlanta roads will attend the meeting of the general passenger agents at Lake Worth, Fla., next month.

Among those who will go down to aid in the transaction of the important business before the convention will be Sam Hardwick, of the Richmond and Danville; J. J. Farnesworth, of the East Tennessee; Charley Harman, of the Western and Atlantic, and others.

The convention will be held on the 20th of next month, and some very interesting questions will come up for consideration. The report presented at the Milwaukee meeting by a committee appointed to consider the question of differences of opinion as to the proper methods of appointment to be applied in the division of passenger fares to be further considered, and a vote by lines will be taken on the matter.

The question with respect to the practice of some ticket agents in applying to connecting roads for relief on account of errors in the sale of through tickets, which was presented by E. A. Ford at the Harrowgate meeting, is also a subject for further consideration. Samuel Powell, one of the honorary members of the association and for many years its secretary, will deliver the annual address. F. Chandler is president and A. J. Smith secretary of the organization.

Atlanta's New Trunk Line.

The Daily Railway Times has the following to say about the proposed purchase of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad by the Norfolk and Western:

"The Marietta and North Georgia and the Atlanta and Florida railroads are to be joined to form a trunk line with Atlanta as the central point.

"The Norfolk and Western is to rebuild a line from Norton, the junction point of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, to Knoxville, where it will connect with the Marietta and North Georgia railroad.

"The last named road is to be sold under foreclosure March 3d and it is the purpose of the Norfolk and Western to purchase it and thus form the contemplated line to the southern coast."

The Inter-Continental Railroad.

It is a matter of no little engineering interest to learn that the report of William F. Shunk, chief engineer of the recent surveys for the proposed Pan-American railway, is practically completed. According to his report, the distance by this railway line from New York through Mexico and Central America to Buenos Ayres will be from 4,000 to 4,300 miles. It is stated that Mr. Shunk estimates the cost of the line complete and ready for traffic, including rolling stock, machinery, buildings, sidings, and sundries, on a single-track basis, at about $200,000,000. It should be unnecessary to state that this estimate presupposes business-like management and honest construction, which characteristics have not always attended similar enterprises in Central and South America. This is a work of great interest, and will untimately become of undoubted business importance to the United States, but especially to Central and South America. The work of construction would be attended with unusual difficulties at some portions of the line, and it is not likely that it can be completed for many years to come; yet the full report, emanating from so conscientious and able an engineer, cannot fail to command unusual attention, not only from engineers but from all interested in the development of the international interests of the western hemisphere.

BOWDEN'S TIME IS OUT.

The Ex-Postmaster at Lithia Springs Set Free After Twelve Months.

After twelve months of imprisonment John Bowden returned to Lithia Springs, Ga., yesterday, at which place he was postmaster when he was last there.

Bowden has been serving out a jail sentence at the Atlanta jail of twelve months, imposed for a violation of the postal laws. For several years he has lived at Lithia Springs and stood high. He was given the very highest recommendations for the position of postmaster and received the appointment. It was discovered a little more than a year ago that he was $400 short in his cash account. He was arrested and brought to Atlanta.

Although he reimbursed the government for the full amount of his shortage, he was tried and given a jail sentence of twelve months. He has been a model prisoner and has materially assisted the jailers.

Mr. C. D. Barker, editor of The Southern Star, is entertaining at his home a beautiful little ten-pound baby girl, which arrived last Saturday morning.

GOOD TIMES AHEAD.

Colonel Joe James Is Happy Over the Approach of Spring.

District Attorney Joe James is one of the jolliest men about the custom house. His good humor is perennial, and he always wears that big, broad smile which went to the hearts of the wool hat boys in his celebrated stumping tour of '92.

And, no matter how gloomy things look to other people, the solicitor is as sanguine and happy as a darky in watermelon time.

"There's no use in talking," said the solicitor, yesterday afternoon, "the hard times have passed and everything will soon be brighter. Spring is coming on, and with its approach the clouds will roll away from the financial horizon; confidence will be restored, and the people made happy.

"Don't you know a fellow'll feel better when he sees the warm April sunshine coming down on his new crops, and the trees begin to put out, and the flowers to bloom.

"Congress, I believe, will settle the tariff question soon. At any rate it ought to, for the sooner any line of action is determined upon by that body is put into operation, the better it will be for the business interests of the whole country. Everything will be right just as soon as congress settles down to business and the one thing for them to do now is to make the tariff an assured fact.

"Why the business situation is improving, and, as I said, confidence is being restored. The only element of the recent panic now left is the uncertain delay of congress, and if it will get down to real work right away all cause for the cry of hard times will be wiped out completely.

"Some people, you know," continued the solicitor, "are born calamity howlers. They have an instinctive predisposition to fear the unknown, so to speak. The least provocation frightens them, and they become as ranting as a mad bull at the sight of a red rag.

"The delay of congress in the tariff matter is filling the souls of this class of people with fear and trembling, and the democratic party cannot be too expeditious in carrying out the work it has on hand.

"But, springtime's a-coming," concluded Colonel James, "and we will all soon forget about hard times."

A GRATEFUL CLERGYMAN

Wishes to Publicly Thank Dr. J. Harvey Moore, the Occulist.

Atlanta Journal, February 26th.

The Rev. James Hilson, of 89 Thurmond street, called at The Journal office this morning and stated that he wished to publicly thank Dr. J. Harvey Moore, the oculist at 203 and 204 Kiser building, for restoring the vision and making the cross eyes of his little grand daughter straight. He said: "She had been cross-eyed from infancy and her sight had become greatly affected. Dr. Moore operated on her eyes, making them perfectly straight, without the least pain, and she has not had one moment's pain since. She did not have her eyes tied up at all or had to remain indoors, but has attended school every day and can now see twice as well as before. I wish to thank him through your paper, hoping that it may be the means of inducing others similarly affected to have their eyes made straight. The child is completely changed. She is now bright, hopeful and cheerful, and says, 'No one but those who have had cross-eyes can understand how thankful I am to Dr. Moore.'"

MRS. F. M. ICKES, M. D.

She Sues Mr. Bostain for Professional Services but Failed to Recover.

Mrs. F. M. Ickes, who claims to have practiced medicine for thirty years, was denied the right to collect a bill for medical services which had been refused payment by Mr. Bostain, the erstwhile patient.

Mrs. Ickes, M. D., is a venerable looking lady, not at all aggressive and very ladylike in demeanor. Her side of the story was that she has been for the past several years giving a certain bath treatment in Atlanta, and that among her patients was Mr. Bostain; that he came to her house in such a condition that he was unable to walk entirely up the front steps and come into the house without resting. After a month of treatment, he was able to navigate again, but refused to pay the charges placed upon him.

The point made by the defense was that Mrs. Ickes was not a regularly registered physician, which she admitted herself, though she pays a professional tax. After the trial Mrs. Dr. Ickes said that she would remain no longer in Atlanta; that she had come from the north a graduate of Bellevue college; and that the baths she gave were under a United States patent, but that this was the first time she had not been allowed the right to collect her fee.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

LAID TO REST.

The Funeral Services of Mrs. Holbrook at Trinity Yesterday.

Yesterday morning a large number of sorrowing friends gathered at Trinity to attend the funeral services of the late Mrs. J. M. Holbrook.

The services were conducted in an impressive manner by Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor of Trinity church, and Rev. T. R. Kendall, the former pastor of Mrs. Holbrook.

For many years she was connected with the Methodist church and by her lovely Christian character and generous spirit, endeared herself to all who knew her.

The services yesterday were solemn and impressive, and as the funeral procession wended its way slowly to the cemetery, many friends of the deceased followed in silent sorrow.

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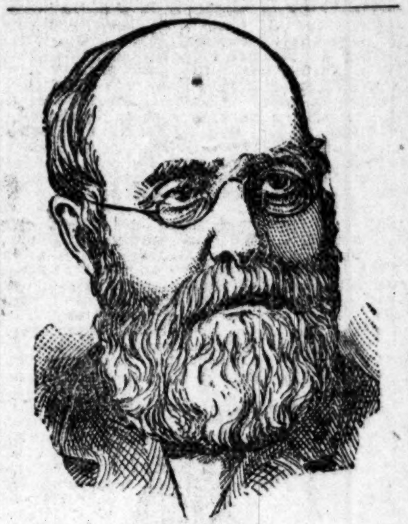
RUN ON THE BANK.

HOW ABOUT THE DAILY BALANCE OF NERVOUS ENERGY?

From January to May a Serious Period The Necessity of a True Food for the Nerves and Blood—What Paine's Celery Compound Has Done—The Case of Mr. Glaze.

From January until May there is a fearful demand made on one's stock of health—fevers, pulmonary troubles, and the host of cold weather ills quickly bring down the vitality and expend the nervous force.

Those with an insufficient reserve of vigor and nervous energy fall winter victims to contagious diseases and to special diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys.



MR. GLAZE.

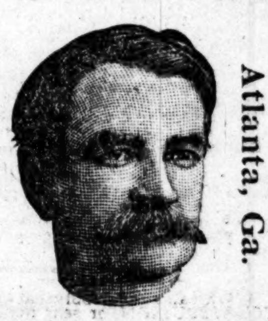
These important organs, whose duty it is to feed the tissues and keep the blood pure, feel the lack of nervous energy quickest. They require more nerve force than other parts of the body. The result is a breakdown in heart, lungs, kidneys, liver or brain.

The different organs of the body select from the food the nourishment appropriate to them. Paine's celery compound is especially prepared to furnish at once abundant nutrition to badly fed nerves, and impoverished blood.

Every one should profit by the experience of Thomas Glaze, of Pittsburg, Pa., who says:

"I was taken with the dropsy about one year ago in the feet and legs, and took several medicines, but without benefit until I tried Paine's celery compound. I felt better soon after taking it, and do not have any trouble from the dropsy now."

DR. W. W. BOWES



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167 NEW BOILERS, 44 2d-hand Boilers and Engines, at buyers, prices. The Casey & Hedges Boiler M'f'g. Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.

feb24-13t e o d

RECEIVER'S SALE

Stock of John M. Miller

By virtue of an order signed on the 24th day of February by his honor, J. H. Lumpkin, judge, in the case of Ray Wel..orn et al. vs. John M. Miller, I will, as receiver of the assets of John M. Miller, receive at his late place of business, No. 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., sealed bids until 5 o'clock p. m., March 7, 1894, and reported to the court on the 8th thereafter at 8:30 o'clock a. m. for acceptance or rejection for the stock of goods, accounts, notes, other evidences of indebtedness, store fixtures, etc., in bulk. Said stock of goods consisting of stationery, books, blank books, office supplies, such Christmas goods as are usually kept in such a store, store counters, showcases, office safe, cash register, etc., as per inventory of file in clerk's office of Fulton county, less such goods as have been and may be sold by me before day of sale.

Said goods can be seen in bulk in said store above mentioned. Terms, cash, and bids to state amount in dollars and cents offered by each bidder. G. T. OSBORN,
Receiver for John M. Miller.
BISHOP & ANDREWS,
Attorneys for Receiver.

feb25-11t

RECEIVER'S SALE

By virtue of an order of the superior court of Fulton county in the case of the American Press Association vs. The Atlanta Herald Newspaper Company, I will sell at private sale the printing outfit and property of said Atlanta Herald Newspaper Company, consisting of one perfecting press, stereotyping outfit, wetting machine, boiler, electric motor, shafting, pulleys, belting, stock of metal, ink and paper. Also the outfit of type, stands, cabinets, galleys, proofs press, etc. Also the office furniture, consisting of iron safe, desks, chairs, etc., now located at No. 48 Edgewood avenue. Sealed bids are asked for on all the foregoing, in lots or in bulk; the sealed bids to be delivered to me on or before 5 o'clock p. m., March 2, 1894. The outfit is exceptionally good, the machinery of the best make and in first-class condition. Personal inspection is invited. The terms of said bid are to be as follows: First, either all cash, or second, one-third (1-3) cash, one-third (1-3) at six months and one-third (1-3) at twelve months, with interest and approved security on deferred payments. The bids are to specify and show what security will be offered.
S. BARNETT, Receiver.
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Until March 10th We Offer
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PROVE WHAT WE SAY
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One solid week of music, mirth and laughter, commencing Monday, February 26th. Matinee at 3 p. m. every day except Monday. Wilber, Eagan & Elting's

Model Comedy Company.

Tuesday matinee—"A HERO IN RAGS"
Tuesday night—"CHICK."
Wednesdty matinee—"STREETS OF NEW YORK."
Wednesday night—"STREET OF NEW YORK."
Thursday matinee—"THE MIDNIGHT FLOOD."
Thursday night—"THE MIDNIGHT FLOOD."
Friday matinee—"CHICK."
Friday night—"TWO ORPHANS."
Saturday matinee—"ROBINSON CRUSOE."
Saturday night—"A SOUTHERN ROMANCE."

Funny comedians, refined specialties, excellent plays, including the celebrated

Sanford Girls' Orchestra

Night prices, 10, 20 and 30c.
Matinee prices: Adults, 20c; children, 10c.
Reserved seats at Beerman's, corner Peachtree and Decatur streets.
Next, Mabel Paige.

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Ernest C. Kontz. Ben. J. Conyers.
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Attorneys at law,
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LAWYERS.
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It Must Be Tantalizing!

However well intentioned and honest the clever statements that lead to sales, it must be annoying to carry home the goods and tell the neighbors the cost, and have them say that they bought better goods here at a less cost. Goods sometimes are bought too dear and marked too high, in which case take a liberal slice cut off from old prices don't make them any too cheap, nor equal to new well-bought goods. Getting the largest price possible at first is the old-fashioned way; but our system of doing business requires the lowest possible prices all the time, and we make it a business to see that they are. Whenever you want Clothes, Hats or Furnishings, visit our store with the intention to buy, for the prices we'll quote will induce you to leave your money with us.

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BARGAINS
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Salvini as "D'Artagnan."

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SALVINI
Accompanied by Wm. Redmund,
John A. Lane, Wm. Harris, Miss Eleanor Moretti, Augusta de Forrest, Maude Dixon and his company of players,
Under the direction of Mr. W. M. Wilkison.
In the following repertoire:
WEDNESDAY EVENING—Dumas's Popular Romance,
"THE THREE GUARDSMEN."
THURSDAY MATINEE—Victor Hugo's Masterpiece,
"RUY BLAS."
THURSDAY NIGHT—Paul Kester's New Romantic Play,
"ZAMAR."

NOTE—The entire repertoire to be presented with all the elaborate scenic effects, armorial accessories, etc., as seen during his brilliant engagement at the Star Theater, New York City.

DeGIVE'S THEATRES
THE GRAND.

Monday and Tuesday, February 26th and 27th Matinee Tuesday.
A GREAT PLAY.
A GREAT SUCCESS,
The Crust of Society
(By special arrangement with John Stetson.)
Zettie Tilbury,
Elita Proctor Otis,
Arthur Lewis,
and Complete Company.
Regular prices—25, 50, 75 and $1.

Friday and Saturday, March 2d and 3d, matinee Saturday,
Stuart Robson
Direction of William R. Hayden.
Friday night and Saturday matinee,
A Comedy of Errors.
(Mr. Robson as the Dromio of Syracuse.)
The scenic pictures by Voegtlin.
The odeum of Ephesus, the Gardens of Antipholus of Ephesus, the docks of Ephesus, the melancholy vale.
THE TWO DROMIOS.
Saturday night.
John Baldwin Buckstone's charming comedy,
LEAP YEAR, OR LADIES' PRIVILEGE
Mr. Robson as Mr. Dionyclus Dimple,
A HUSBAND ON TRIAL.
Prices—25c to $1.50; matinee, 25c to $1.

AUCTION
AUCTION—At T. A. Shelton's new stables, corner Mitchell and Madison, formerly Thompson street. Just received several carloads of Kentucky and Tennessee horses to be sold at auction Monday 10 a. m. Also two loads well-broken Texas horses and two loads fine mules just received. T. A. Shelton.

EDUCATIONAL.

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American plan, Rate—$3, $3.50, $4 per day.
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GENTRY AND HIS GUN

He Held an Angry Crowd of Negroes at Bay.

NEAR A RIOT AT THE DUMPING GROUNDS

The Entire Police Reserve Called Out in Haste—Five of the Participants Under Arrest.

Charley Gentry is seventeen, compact, muscular, black-eyed and determined looking. He set the community at the city dumping grounds in an uproar yesterday morning, stood up against a half dozen negroes, hooked one with a cotton hook, shot at the crowd and came near precipitating a general riot.

So great was the excitement caused that police headquarters was telephoned that a riot was going on at the dumping grounds and the entire reserve force was sent out in great haste, although the scene of the disturbance is two miles from the city. Gentry, the only white person involved, and four negroes are now locked up at police headquarters with state cases docketed against them.

Gentry works for the city at the dumping grounds. Yesterday morning he was around the city stables with a crowd of about a dozen negroes, all of whom are city employes. Gentry got into a row with a negro named Wesley Phelps about a bale of hay, he accusing Phelps with tearing it open. Phelps denied it, and some harsh epithets were exchanged.

Gentry had in his hand a hook of the kind used in handling cotton with which he was handling the hay. With this in his hand he rushed toward Phelps. He gave the negro a powerful blow with this weapon, driving the crooked point through the scalp and making a long wound. The negro got out of the way and five or six of his companions rushed threateningly toward Gentry. They were determined and angry, and Gentry got away from them. He returned in a few minutes armed with a chisel, a hammer and a double barreled shotgun. He was ready for war, and nothing daunted at sight of the array of weapons, the negroes made toward him menacingly.

A serious conflict seemed inevitable, as three friends of Gentry had just put in an appearance. As the negroes came toward Gentry, evidently bent upon a battle of extermination, he pointed the gun at them and dared them to advance. The negroes marched toward the young man in the very face of the gun, and seeing that he was in for fight, Gentry pulled the trigger.

He explains that the gun fired prematurely or else there might have been fatal consequences. Nevertheless, the shot had the effect of turning the negroes and they got out of the way. Gentry held the fort with his gun and other weapons, and several times an engagement seemed imminent.

In the very midst of the row police headquarters was telephoned, and Chief Connolly sent out the reserve force in the two horse patrol wagon. Their arrival at the scene of warfare was timely. Superintendent Waldren had succeeded in quieting the negroes, but a renewal of the trouble seemed probable. He exercised admirable coolness in preventing serious trouble.

Four of the negroes, Wesley Phelps, Steve Pulliam, Rich Wootten and Henry Stevens were arrested and are now locked up on both city and state charges. Gentry was arrested and similar cases docketed againt him.

As the modern railroad train is ahead of the old-time stagecoach, so is Hood's Sarsaparilla, a modern medicine, ahead of the old-time remedies. In positive merit it is peculiar to itself.

SENTENCED TO HANG.

The Man Who Preferred Death to Arrest Is Dead.

Columbus, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—Dan Jones, a negro convicted at this term of court, of the murder of his niece, a young girl of about fifteen years of age, was, this afternoon, sentenced to be hanged on March 3d. The hanging will be private. Judge Mark Blandford and Judge J. M. McNeill, appointed by the court to defend Jones, have moved for a new trial on the ground of error in the charge. The motion will probably be ovorruled. The crime of which Jones was convicted was one of the most brutal in the history of this county. Jones literally beat the girl into a jelly with a big stick. It has been about eighteen years since Muscogee has had a hanging.

Mr. James Stark, who lives across the river, in Girard Ala., was arraigned in the superior court this afternoon, charged with the murder of Eli Thomas, a negro. Solicitor Gilbert nol-prossed the case. Mr. Stark killed the negro about two years ago, and it has been shown that it was clearly a case of self-defense. Mr. Stark stands well in this community.

Mr. Perkins Williamson, the ex-deputy sheriff of Taylor county who took poison a few days ago to avoid being arrested for mortgaging property that was not his, died yesterday. Williamson said that he would rather die and be damned than be arrested.

Captain Thomas J. Chappell was today elected alderman from the eighth ward to succeed T. R. Mitchell, deceased. Captain Chappell will make a splendid officer.

The chief dependence of those liable to sudden colds is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Beecham's Pills for a bad liver.

ATTENTION.

Both of my stables were not damaged by fire or water. I am now located at Nos. 33 and 35 S. Forsyth street, and am ready to furnish my customers with the finest of livery; also, ready for boarding horses, which I make a specialty.

W. O. JONES.

feb20-1m.

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The signs of the times indicate that great demand for suburban homes, easy of access and with first-class neighbors, on account of the great difference in cost of inside property; Union Square offers the greatest inducements to "home-builders" of any other suburb. Office, 40 Marietta street. feb24-7t

Forewarned.

A wise man invests when there is no boom. In no section is there a better and surer return on the investment than at Union Square. Office, 40 Marietta street. feb24-7t

Buy Now.

Now is the time to buy your lot at Union Square preparatory to building in the spring. Office, 40 Marietta street. feb24-7t

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Dental College.

The commencement exercises of the dental department of the Southern Medical college will be held at the dental college building this day (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock m. (noon.) The ladies and gentlemen of the city are cordially invited to be present.
Very respectfully, L. D. CARPENTER, Dean.

Horses for Sale.

I have for sale at W. O. Jones's stables, Nos. 33 and 35 South Forsyth street, a car load of good horses. Among them are several well-mated teams and a few horses suitable for ladies. Any one wishing to buy will do well to see my stock and get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.
J. W. BELL, Richmond, Ky.

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is difficult to throw off, especially if one's epicurean taste leads to the use of the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk in this popular beverage. Its superiority to cream is admitted. Rich flavor and uniform consistency.

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Will cure your cough

Your interest in our goods cannot begin until you see, examine and appreciate the CLOTH that we make them of. An advertisement does not give you a chance to actually handle the cloth, but if you will call at our store you will have this opportunity and be converted.

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Overcoats to order, - - - $10.50
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ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

TAX COMMITTEE SALES.

Sales by the city of Atlanta of property bought one year ago or over.

Will be sold before the courthouse door of Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1894, the following described property, which was purchased by the city at marshal's sales, one year ago or over, for city taxes, sidewalks, sewer assessments, etc., which was reported to the city council at a regular meeting held January 15, 1894, which was ordered by said council under resolution adopted on that date and approved by the mayor January 17, 1894, directed to be sold by the tax committee, after being advertised as required by law, to the highest bidder, at public outcry. Purchasers are to receive from the city a quit claim deed to be signed by the mayor upon the payment of the purchase money to the city tax collector.

The tax committee reserves the right to demand spot cash from any purchaser and if not paid to sell again at any time during the day of sale.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 50, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 42x148 feet, more or less, on alley, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Colville. Levied on as the property of John McElroy to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McElroy for city taxes for the year 1891. Deed No. 3602. Bought by the city November 3, 1891.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 28x100 feet, more or less, on Cottingham street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Park Avenue Land and Improvement Company. Levied on as the property of J. T. Brosius to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Brosius for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 26. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 35x363 feet, more or less, on Carter street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Ramsey & Hopkins Medicine Company. Levied on as the property of Mary A. Brown to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mary A. Brown for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 28. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 39x106 feet, more or less, on Rhodes and Walnut streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Brown and Lyons, lot No. 14 Levied on as the property of S. J. Bentley to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Bentley for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 30 Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 74, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x276 feet, more or less, on Doane street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Adair and Hillyer. Levied on as the property of J. M. Brooks to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Brooks for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 37. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 49, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x200 feet, more or less, on Piedmont avenue, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining McElveen and Baucher. Levied on as the property of Mrs. K. V. Bradley to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. K. V. Bradley for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 39. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x190 feet, more or less, on Washington street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Perryman & McNaught Land Company. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. E. Berry to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. M. E. Berry for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No 42. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 19, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x150 feet, more or less, on Spruce and Dixie street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Winship and East Atlanta Land Company. Levied on as the property of W. M. Beck to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Beck for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 45. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 77x200 feet, more or less, on Windsor street to alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Franklin and Sharpe. Levied on as the property of A. J. & W. R. Baldwin, trustees, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said A. J. & W. R. Baldwin, trustees, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 48. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 64x202 feet, more or less, on Rawson to Orange street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Wilkins Levied on as the property of W. R. Cannon to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Cannon for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 57. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 20, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 104x100 feet, more or less, on Estora and Hunter streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Morris. Levied on as the property of W. R. Carroll to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Carroll for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 60. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 88x93 feet, more or less, on Elm and Diamond streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Hemphill. Levied on as the property of Caroline Capehart to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Capehart for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 68. Bought by the city Nov. 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 87, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on McDaniel street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Backus. Levied on as the property of William Duke, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Duke for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 71. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on East Fair street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining school and Morris. Levied on as the property of Patrick Garvey, agent, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Garvey, agent, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 100. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 80x104 feet, more or less, on Roach street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Tappan and McGaughey. Levied on as the property of David T. Howard, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Howard for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 110. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x96 feet, more or less, on Park street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Armstrong. Levied on as the property of Henry Johnson, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Johnson, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 130. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 4 acres, more or less, on Chestnut and Simpson streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Winn. Levied on as the property of Mrs. W. A. Jett, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. W. A. Jett, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 132. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x80 feet, more or less, on Doray to Leach streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Solomon and Smith. Levied on as the property of Thomas Jackson, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jackson, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 133. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x115 feet, more or less, on Houston street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Perdue. Levied on as the property of Frank R. Logan, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Logan for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 144. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ of an acre, more or less, on Greenesferry and Chapel, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Eskridge. Levied on as the property of Mrs. F. I. Latham and children, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Mrs. F. I. Latham and children, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 151. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 18, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x158 feet, more or less, on Morgan and Morrison streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Wright and Akers. Levied on as the property of W. J. McCoston to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McCoston for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 156. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 21, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x100 feet, more or less, on Badger street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of T. Jefferson McWilliams to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McWilliams for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 157. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x120 feet, more or less, on Henry street, to alley, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., lots 35 and 36. Levied on as the property of Miller, Brown and Mountain to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Miller, Brown and Mountain for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 163. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 55, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x100 feet, more or less, on Capitol avenue, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Walton and Dupin. Levied on as the property of George A. Moss to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Moss for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 165. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 111, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x90 feet, more or less, on Abbott street and alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Carr and Brown. Levied on as the property of Wright Miller to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Miller for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 167. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, on alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Favor. Levied on as the property of Frank Miller to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Miller for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 173. Bought by the city, November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Chestnut street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining McLendon, lot No. 7. Levied on as the property of C. I. Rheberg to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Rheberg for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 190. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 80, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Cherry street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Peters Land Company. Levied on as the property of B. A. Reynolds, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Reynolds for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 196. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x120 feet, more or less, on Wheat to Old Wheat street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Thomas. Levied on as the property of Lee Roberts to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Roberts for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 198. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 65x191 feet, more or less, on Garnett street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Healey. Levied on as the property of Rhodes and Eichberg to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Rhodes and Eichberg for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 200. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x100 feet, more or less, on Richmond street, No. 32, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Mynatt and Maddox. Levied on as the property of Randall Reed to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Randall Reed for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 202. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x52 feet, more or less, on Spencer street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Ogletree and Farrar. Levied on as the property of L. R. Ray to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ray for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 206. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅝ of an acre, more or less, on Foundry street, No. 205, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Crum. Levied on as the property of Luther J. Quinn to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Quinn for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 209. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 112, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x90 feet, more or less, on Morris street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Cooper and Carr. Levied on as the property of N. T. Smith's heirs to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Smith's heirs for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 212. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, ooriginally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Fowler street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Snellings. Levied on as the property of J. H. Stiff to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Stiff for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 214. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 36x84 feet, more or less, on Ezzard street and alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Tanner. Levied on as the property of Willis Swift estate, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Swift estate, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 225. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x90 feet, more or less, on Humphries street, No. 75, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Hanniford and Middlebrooks. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. O. Stewart, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. E. O. Stewart, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 226. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x160 feet, more or less, on Antoinette street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining O'Neal and Calhoun. Levied on as the property of J. B. Smith, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Smith, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 233. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 22x100 feet, more or less, on Simpson street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Lee. Levied on as the property of H. C. Thurman, agent, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Thurman, agent, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 245. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Butler street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Hubbard and Smith. Levied on as the property of Henry M. Underwood, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Underwood, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 248. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x134 feet, more or less, on Jones avenue, No. 48, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Marion. Levied on as the property of Sarah S. West, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Sarah S. West, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 255. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x80 feet, more or less, on Jennings street, No. 19, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Bizzell. Levied on as the property of John Watson to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Watson for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 265. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x105 feet, more or less, on Connolly street, No 27, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Pinkston. Levied on as the property of Mrs. L. A. Agricola to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. L. A. Agricola for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 30[illegible]. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 81, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x100 feet, more or less, on Marietta street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Sheridan and Stegall. Levied on as the property of J. C. Baird to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Baird for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 308. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x165 feet, more or less, on Markham street, No. 41, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Fleishel. Levied on as the property of John J. Callahan to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Callahan for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 315. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 135x110 feet, more or less, on Richardson and Pryor streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Corrigan. Levied on as the property of Joe M. Corrigan to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Corrigan for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 317. Bought by the city December 6 1892

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 95x93 feet, more or less, on Baker street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta Ga., adjoining Reilly. Levied on as the property of Mrs. John Corrigan to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. John Corrigan for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 319. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Newman street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Allum and Thomas. Levied on as the property of Sylvia Davis to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Sylvia Davis for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 320. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x105 feet, more or less, on Windsor street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Wellhouse & Sons. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. Deacy to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. M. Deacy for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 321. Bought by the city Decem-

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x70 feet, more or less, on Davis street, No. 7, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Davis. Levied on as the property of Lizzie Ford to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Lizzie Ford for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 328. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 108, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 200x60 feet, more or less, on Carlton street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Bryan. Levied on as the propery of Fuller & Akers to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fuller & Akers for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 330. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing improvements on W. A. Fuller's property, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of B. J. Fuller to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fuller for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 331. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-half an acre, more or less, on Foundry street, No. 104, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Green. Levied on as the property of Mary Holland to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mary Holland for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 334. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x190 feet, more or less, on Whitehall street to Central railroad, No. 561, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Ponder. Levied on as the property of C. W. James to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said James for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 345. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, Land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x204 feet, more or less, on Richardson street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Rafferty. Levied on as the property of T. J. James to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said James for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 346. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x119 feet, more or less, on Brown street to alley, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Betterton, lot No. 40. Levied on as the property of F. H. Jackson to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jackson for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 349. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 46x198 feet, more or less, on Magnolia street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Durand. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Anna Pause to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. Anna Pause for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 362. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x120 feet, more or less, on Rigdon street, No. 21, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Peeples and McDade. Levied on as the property of Henry C. Peeples to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Peeples for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 361. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 44, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x211 feet, more or less, on Park avenue, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Wilson. Levied on as the property of Jennie M. Sutton to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor to the city of Atlanta against said Jennie M. Sutton for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 371. Bought by the city, December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing [illegible] feet, more or less, on alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Smith. Levied on as the property of Emaline Stephens to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Emaline Stephens for city taxse for the year 1892. Deed No. 376. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing [illegible] feet, more or less, on Hilliard street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Bacon. Levied on as the property of Rachael Waters to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Rachael Waters for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 389. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

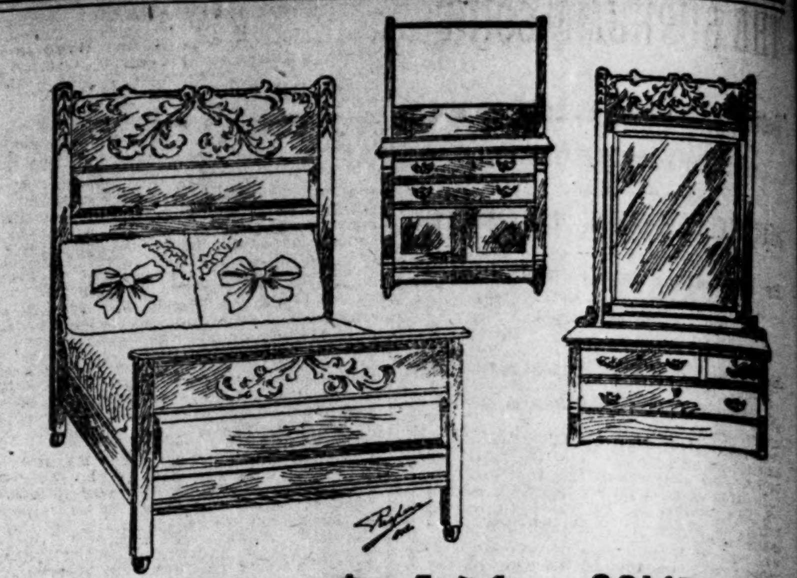
Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing [illegible] feet, more or less, on Fulton street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Mims and Cooper and Turner. Levied on as the property of W. R. Ware, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ware for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. [illegible] Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x100 feet, more or less, on Houston street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Payden and Williams. Levied on as the property of C. W. Walton, agent, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Walton, agent, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 391. Bought by the city December 6, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing [illegible] feet, more or less, on Edgewood avenue, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining East Atlanta Land Co., between Bradley and Ezzard streets. Levied on as the property of Fannie Veal to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fannie Veal for curbing and sidewalks on Edgewood avenue. Deed No. 3722. Bought by the city May 4, 1892.

D. A. BEATIE.
P. H. HARRALSON.
W. R. DIMMOCK.
J. W. NELMS.
J. A. COLVIN.
Tax Committee.

feb 6-4t. tu.



SOLID OAK—$45—SOLID OAK

What do you think of this French plate 34x42?

WE DEFY THE WORLD

Not only on this gem, but on all classes and kinds of

FURNITURE

SUITS FROM $20 UP.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

NEW THINGS IN CARPETS!

Soft velvet tread on hall and stair,
A Turkish rug thrown here and there.

And the arch draped in harmony with the new and elegant Wiltons, Axminsters, Moquettes and Brussels carpets with oriental Saracen, Dayhestan and Persian rugs to match. Such variety can hardly be found and cannot be appreciated unless time is taken to examine the harmony in colors, the quality and study the prices.

Our furnishings are suitable for cottage and palace.

In mattings for a cool summer house with light gauzy Brussels curtains. Our stock is in, and for beauty can be appreciated only by an examination.

Now as to prices. We can afford to say that we can make you prices to sell. See for yourself, examine the new goods and see ours. If you desire a medium priced carpet; we can sell you, and for the best made, we keep the largest stock in the south.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

NEW THINGS!

From across the water—they are here, as fresh and rosy as a new mushroom. Let us talk about them. Here are the French beauties: Zephyr crepes, in nile green, bird's egg blue, shrimp pink and ecru color, or neutral shades, with full and complete line in positive colors And those Japanese silks in stripes—they look like the great bow of promise in their indescribable loveliness, and the satin stripe and figured moire, in tiny and large stripes, for the plump, rounded figure and large effects for the tall, stately matron or miss. These, combined with the ever rich and elegant duchesse satin, lend beauty and ultra style for spring wear. Now for the wools. These Parisian gems in the most superbly, magnificent, soft shadings are in stripes and small checks and figures, more beautiful than ever before. See them this week; they are for Easter, and by the time your dressmaker gets yours made, spring, with her beautiful flowers and warm sunshine, will have come. No trouble, but a pleasure to show these novelties.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

"A GRAND REMEDY."

Thousands of people agree with Mr. Thornton and Mr. Wilson, in reference to the remedial effects of TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.

A. E. Thornton, says:

I think it is the best not to hide a light under a bushel, and when a good remedy is discovered it is our duty to let it be known in the interest of suffering humanity.

Two summers ago I had a fall at St. Simon's Island, which disabled me to a considerable extent, and in time indigestion and dyspepsia ensued of a violent character. I tried all the various remedies as well as several eminent physicians without avail.

I was induced by a friend to try Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy, and the first dose relieved me. Yours is a grand remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It builds up, and I recommend it as worthy of trial by all who wish to test its superlative curative virtues.

E. B. Wilson says:

Dyspepsia was the bane of my life for ten years. Could not eat anything at all after dark. Water would even sour on my stomach. I have been taking Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy, and can now eat anything anybody else can—can eat buckwheat cakes for supper, and sleep like a babe.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy may be found at all drug stores. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY
CHAS. O. TYNER, Druggist,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered Saturday, February 26, 1894.

REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

By Peeples and Stevens, Reporters for the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Heath v. The State. Before Judge Fish. Schley superior court.

1. The presiding judge was not obliged to allow the power of vision of a witness under cross-examination to be tested by requiring the witness to go to the window and look at an object on the street, which object was not visible to the judge and jury from their positions in the courtroom.

2. The charge of the court to the jury being full as relates to murder, involuntary manslaughter and justifiable homicide, it was not error to charge on the subject of voluntary manslaughter substantially as laid down in the code in the definition of that offense, the instrument of the homicide being a long-handled shovel and the mortal blow having been stricken therewith under circumstances which left the proper grading of the homicide open to some question.

3. There was no error in denying a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

E. F. Hinton and J. R. Williams, for plaintiff in error.

C. B. Hudson, solicitor general, and J. B. Hudson, contra.

Osborne v. Hughes. Before Judge Milner. Catoosa superior court.

As the surety on a replevy bond given by the defendant in a distress warrant is liable for the condemnation money by reason of his suretyship on that bond, he cannot become surety on an appeal taken by the defendant to the superior court from the judgment rendered against him in the justice's court. An appeal so entered is a nullity and should be dismissed by the superior court on motion. The case is ruled in principle by The Eufaula Home Insurance Co. v. Plant & Cubbedge, 36 Ga., 623.

Judgment reversed.

J. H. Anderson and Payne & Walker, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

R. M. W. Glenn, by brief, contra.

Doughty v. McMillan et al. Before Judge Gober. Cobb superior court.

The declarations of one in possession of personal property adverse to his title are evidence against a party holding under him by purchase subsequent to the making of such declarations.

Judgment reversed.

J. E. Mozley, for plaintiff in error.

J. J. Northcutt and Clay & Blair, contra.

Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Power. Before Judge Gober. Cobb superior court.

1. Where the sender of a telegraphic message tenders prepayment and then withdraws the tender and takes the money off with him, saying the message ought to be paid by the sendee, the tender counts for nothing.

2. Payment for a "service message" is not payment for another message previously sent. Payment to a "message boy" who presents a bill will be payment to the company if the bill relates to a message delivered with the bill, but if it relates to some other message, there ought to be evidence of the boy's authority to collect.

Judgment reversed.

Dorsey, Brewster & Howell and Clay & Blair, for plaintiff in error.

W. R. Power, contra.

Western Union Telegraph Company v. Moss. Before Judge Gober. Cobb superior court.

1. An agent of a telegraph company has no right to substitute a free message from himself for a prepaid message furnished to him for transmission; and a subsequent return of the money and its acceptance by the person who paid it will not operate as a ratification of such substitution, without evidence showing that this person knew of the substitution at the time the money was refunded to him. In the present case the evidence fails to show much knowledge.

2. Where a telegraph company has incurred the statutory penalty for failure to transmit and deliver a message, merely refunding the money received by it as prepayment for service never performed will not bar an action for the penalty.

Judgment affirmed.

Bigby, Reed & Berry, and Clay & Blair, for plaintiff in error.

W. R. Power, contra.

Crow v. American Mortgage Company. Before Judge Gober. Forsyth superior court.

While the correct practice would be to take a verdict, rather than a judgment without a jury, in an action founded upon a promissory note conditional only as to the time of maturity, the action being brought on account of an alleged breach of the condition and before the time fixed for maturity irrespective of the condition, yet a judgment rendered without a jury was merely erroneous. It was not void, and a motion made to set it aside, two years after it was rendered, was properly denied. The court had jurisdiction of the case, and the error was merely in the mode of exercising that jurisdiction in a somewhat doubtful instance.

Judgment affirmed.

H. H. Perry and H. H. Dean, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

W. E. Simmons and George L. Bell, contra.

Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway Company v. Gravitt. Before Judge Wellborn. Hall superior court.

1. There was no error in admitting the evidence of a witness introduced upon a former trial of the same case, when it appeared that the witness, since testifying, had removed to the state of Texas. Whether or not a witness beyond the jurisdiction of this state is "inaccessible" in the sense in which that word is used in section 3782 of the code is, under all circumstances of the particular case, a question for determination by the trial court in the exercise of a sound discretion.

2. Where a boy eleven years old, whose labor is worth six dollars per month, and who resided with his parents, worked with his father on the farm and rendered services to his mother about the house, in the performance of her houseold duties, the benefit of his labor and services being thus realized by the parents in the support of themselves and their family, they being laboring people and mutually dependent upon the labor of one another for a support, the mother was dependent upon the boy, and he contributed substantially to her support.

3. Where a father entrusts his minor son, a youth of tender years, to the care and custody of another, such person becomes the legal representative and agent of the father in discharging the duty which the law imposes upon the latter of guarding and shielding the child from injury. Accordingly, if the child, by reason of gross negligence of his custodian in taking him up in a high and dangerous trestle, is run over by a passenger train and killed, such negligent conduct is, in law, imputable to the father himself. Such custodian could not, however, properly be regarded as likewise the representative or agent of the child's mother. By express statute, in this state, the father is vested with the control of his minor child, and the mother is not accountable for the conduct of a custodian for him chosen by the father, and in a suit by the mother in her own right, as authorized by the statute, she is not chargeable with the negligence of the father, merely because of the conjugal relation existing between them.

4. Relatively to a person who, without license from the company is walking upon a railway track on a trestle, though such trestle be situated between a blow post and a public crossing, the omission of the engineer to comply with the statutory requirements as to giving signals and checking the speed of the train is not negligence, inasmuch as these requirements raise no duty as between the company and strangers who may be upon the [illegible] elsewhere than at a public crossing.

5. The duty to observe all ordinary and reasonable care and diligence towards such persons arises when his presence becomes known to the engineer, and not before. A failure in such care and diligence after that time, from which injury results unless it could have been avoided by the use of ordinary care on the part of the person hurt or killed, will render the company liable.

6. Although omission of the statutory requirements, when a part of the res gestae may be considered by the jury in passing upon the question of negligence relatively to the person injured or killed, yet, where the evidence, as a whole, shows there was no negligence imputable to the company or its servants except failure to observe these requirements, the company is not liable for results occurring upon the track of its road elsewhere than at a public crossing.

7. The mere opinion of a locomotive engineer that a heavy passenger train, consisting of a locomotive and six cars, running down grade at forty-five miles an hour, could be stopped within a distance of one hundred yards, is not sufficient to overcome the positive and uncontradicted evidence of the engineer and fireman upon the identical train, that all was done which could possibly be done to stop it, and that, nevertheless it was not stopped within a distance of over four hundred yards, especially when the evidence of these witnesses was strongly corroborated by others who were experts in such matters.

Judgment reversed. Argued at the last term, and decision reserved.

H. Jackson, G. B. Thomas and S. C. Dunlap, for plaintiff in error.

J. B. Estes, H. H. Perry, H. H. Dean and M. L. Smith, contra.

"**I have been afflicted** with an affection of the Throat from childhood, causd by diptheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." *Rev. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky.* Sold only in boxes.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Proceedings Yesterday.

After delivery of the decisions elsewhere published, the following cases were disposed of on call for argument:

Gardner v. State, from Fulton. Argued. R. J. Jordan, for plaintiff in error. C. D. Hill, solicitor general, by brief, contra.

Herron v. State, from Fulton. Argued. J. E. Robinson, for plaintiff in error. J. M. Terrell, attorney general, and C. D. Hill, solicitor general, by briefs, contra.

Brunswick Circuit.

Smith, Buck & Co. v. Moody, from Clinch. Argued. S. R. Atkinson, S. W. Hitch and S. C. Atkinson, for plaintiffs in error. E. P. Padgett and J. C. McDonald, contra.

Rawlston v. East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Company, from Glynn. S. R. Atkinson, J. W. Bennett and S. C. Atkinson, for plaintiff in error. Goodyear & Kay, contra.

Hazlehurst v. Brunswick Lumber Company, from Glynn. Briefs submitted. Brown & Wilcoxon, for plaintiff in error. Goodyear & Kay, contra.

Bewick Lumber Company v. Hall, from Appling. Argued. G. J. Holton & Son and A. C. Wright, for plaintiff in error. Graham & Parker, by brief, contra.

Valentino & Brown v. Stafford, from Glynn. Argued. Crovatt & Whitfield, for plaintiffs in error. No appearance contra.

Gardner v. Waycross Air-Line Railroad Company, from Ware. Argued. Hitch & Myers, for plaintiff in error. John C. McDonald, contra.

Williams v. Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company, from Ware. Argued. J. S. Williams and G. J. Holton & Son, for plaintiff in error. Erwin, duBignon & Chisholm, S. T. Kingsbery, S. W. Hitch and Goodyear & Kay, contra.

Mayor and council of Waycross v. Neal and Burdell. Argued. J. L. Crawley. by J. C. McDonald, for plaintiff in error. Hitch & Myers, contra.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock. Sixteen cases of the Brunswick circuit remain to be disposed of.

Experience of an Ex-Champion.

Athletes and men who take ordinary outdoor exercise, such as walking, running, bicycle riding, jumping, swimming, tennis, etc., are often the subjects of acute troubles. The experience of an ex-champion walker will be of interest to all who are afflicted. Harry Brooks writes:

"No. 324 East Nineteenth street, New York, April 2, 1886.—Numerous statements relative to the merits of different plasters having been brought to my attention, I take this opportunity to state that I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for over twenty years and prefer them to any other kind. I would furthermore state that I was very sick with catarrh of the kidneys and attribute my recovery entirely to ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

Between Atlanta and Albany Improved—Double Daily Service.

Through mail service has been put upon the Central between Atlanta and Albany, and the mail coach now goes direct through. Heretofore some delay has been caused in making the change from the Central to the Southwestern railroad in Macon, but this is all obviated, and the mail leaving this city at 4 o'clock p. m. now get to the Artesian City at 11 o'clock.

A double daily service will also be put on between Waycross and Montgomery, Ala., over the Alabama Midland by way of Thomasville. This service will go into operation on March 1st.

You can't make a new arm with Salvation Oil, but you can cure the bruises with it. 25 cents.

We are finishing up some handsome offices on the first and second stories above the bridge in our new building, single or en suite, which are for rent. For insurance men will make special offer and give lot of business. Call and see them.

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.,

Paint and varnish makers. Dealers in brushes and window glass, on Forsyth street bridge. feb 21—5t.

Opening Announcement.

Hotel Marion, No. 97 North Pryor, is now open and ready for business. This hotel is fitted up with all modern improvements and most elegantly furnished. Our specialty will be in entertaining families. For rates, etc., call on or address G. D. Hodges, manager. feb 4—1m

AROUND WAYCROSS.

A Movement to Get Some Cigar Manufactures to Locate There.

Waycross, Ga., February 26.—(Special.)—An invitation has been extended to the cigar firms of Key West, Fla., to come to this place for the purpose of investigating the inducements offered here. The successful experiments obtained in the growing of tobacco on the Waycross experimental tobacco farm during the last two years, show that the soil is well adapted to growing tobacco. Cigar tobacco has been grown here with remarkable success. The cigar concerns, if established here, could grow their own tobacco at a very small cost. The railway facilities here are unsurpassed. The place is growing in importance as a commercial center.

The Waycross Athletic Club's concert at the opera house Thursday night was highly appreciated. The home talent and Professor O'Hagan, the banjoist, and others, furnished the evening's entertainment. Half of the proceeds were for the benefit of the new Athletic Club.

The county commissioners have ordered that the courthouse be provided with electric lights throughout the building, and that additional work be done on the building until it is completed.

Preparations Complete.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Tuff Muggs—Got de jimmies?

Baryl Howes—Yep.

"And de dinnymite?"

"Yep. And de dark lantern?"

"Sent dat note to de ward boss to have our pardon ready fer us if we gits pinched?"

"Yep."

"Well, come along, den. I guess every-t'ing's ready."

Fastidious Guests

more frequently find fault with the butter than any other article on the table. How to satisfy everybody, and always, in this particular, is a problem. We have the answer to it.

USE SILVER CHURN BUTTERINE,

made of the purest materials by a new and special process. It pleases guests on the table; it gratifies cooks in the pastry. Write for our free Booklet of Information.

Wholesale by Armour Packing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

ARMOUR PACKING CO., Kansas City, U. S. A.

The Only Dust

that a good housekeeper is glad to have around, is

GOLD DUST.

For cleaning and washing, nothing saves her so much labor, time and money as

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

A 4 Pound Package for 25 Cents at any Grocers.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago,

St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal.

Trunks! Trunks!

34 WHITEHALL.

The Bottom Has Dropped Out!

A 36-inch Zinc Trunk	$2.00
A 34-inch Zinc Trunk	1.75
A 30-inch Zinc Trunk	1.40
A full tray Leather Saratoga	4.50
A 36-inch Canvas Dress Trunk	3.50
An elegant Leather, linen-lined Trunk	5.00
A genuine 20-inch Leather Valise	1.85
A full weight Grain Leather 20-in Valise,	2.25
A real Alligator Valise	5.80
A full-stock Leather Club	.75

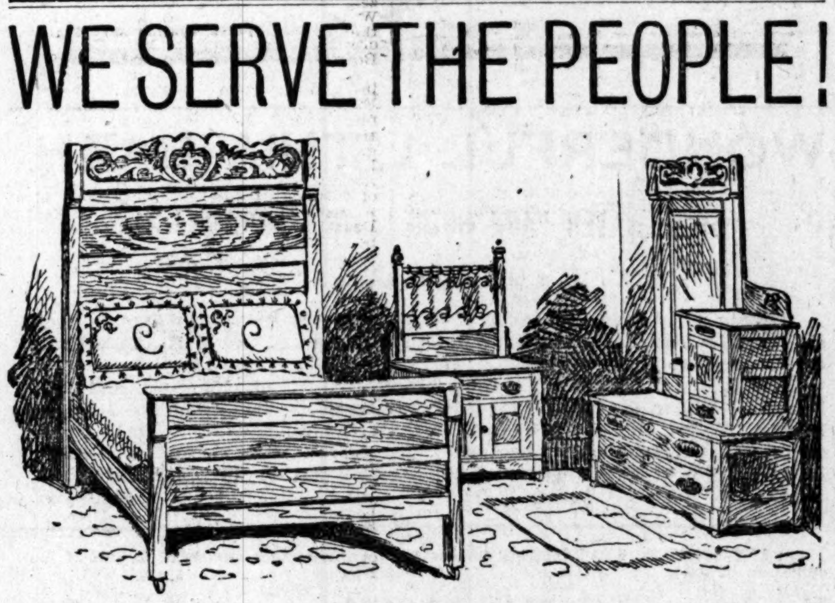
LOOK at these figures. They have got to go by Tuesday next—$7,000 stock. You'll never have such a chance again.

VICTOR L. SMITH, RECEIVER

ABE FOOTE & BRO.,

34 Whitehall St.

WE SERVE THE PEOPLE!



The sensation of the week in the furniture trade has been our special sale of $3.50 RATTAN ROCKER FOR $1.90.

Over 250 having been sold—filling our store with eager buyers. We now offer for this week only or until the entire TWENTY-FIVE are sold.

Our three-piece, Solid Oak, Hand Carved Cheval Suit with bevel glass for $16, as shown in cut. Spot cash with order—the cheapest and best suit of furniture in America for the money. Big cut in all grades of Chamber and Parlor Suits this week.

$300 Parlor Suits cut to $150.
$200 Parlor Suits cut to $100.
$95 Parlor Suits cut to $50.
$250 Parlor Suits cut to $25.
$50 Parlor Suits cut to $25.

Leather Couches and Easy Chairs, Fancy Rockers, white and gold pieces. Rattan Suits and Rockers at half price. See these great bargains. It will pay you to visit our bright, new warerooms, whether you wish to buy or not. We will try to make it pleasant for you.

Side Boards, Hat Racks, Book Cases, Desks, Glass Door Wardrobes, with 300 beautiful Chamber Suits from $25 to $350. Nothing like them ever shown in Atlanta. Cut fully 50 per cent.

Baby Carriages and hundreds of beautiful novelties received daily.

200 rolls beautiful Matting and Rugs.

We have 20 dozen of our $1.90 Rattan Rockers in transit. Place your order at once At retail, only for cash.

Keep your eye on this column every Sunday. It will amuse you at least.

One Woven Wire Spring, $1.35; one all cotton Mattress, $3.65; old price $10. Spot cash with order for one week.

P. H. SNOOK & SON, T. C. F. H. I. G.

Paving Contractors.

Sealed proposals addressed to the mayor and general council will be received until 3 o'clock p. m. Monday, March 19, 1894, for paving South Pryor street from Mitchell street to Georgia avenue, approximately 18,000 square yards.

Pavement to be laid with the best quality of vitrified bricks and concrete foundation, the contractor to have the use of the rubble stones, with which the street is now paved, towards making the concrete.

Samples of bricks to be submitted with the bids, which will be tested to the satisfaction of the city engineer, and all bricks will be required to be equal to the samples submitted and accepted.

Property owners and street railway companies to have the option of paying all cash or one-fourth cash and the balance in equal payments in one, two and three years, deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

D. G. WYLIE,
Com. of Public Works.

feb 27—tues fri till mch 19

Paving Contractors.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the mayor and general council, will be received at the city clerk's office until 3 o'clock p. m. Monday, March 19, 1894, for furnishing material and laying such vitrified brick pavements as may be ordered by the city council. Such proposals to cover work to be ordered for one year, two years and three years separately. Bidders will also state on what terms they will allow street railroad companies and abutting land owners, or either of them, the privilege of paying the assessments for such brick paving, one-fourth cash and the balance in three equal annual installments. Bond and security to be given by the contractor to the satisfaction of mayor and finance committee. Specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer. The city reserves the right to let the paving of Pryor street separately. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

DAVID G. WYLIE,
Com. Public Works.

feb 27—tues fri til mar 19.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOUR MOST DESIRABLE unfurnished rooms and location by mother and daughter. High rent no object. Prefer small family. 49 Garnett street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—Lady, no objection to widow, with $3,000 to join gentleman in an elegant and paying business. Address P. O. Box 538, city.

FOR SALE—Candy factory in full operation, paying good profits, or half interest in the same to a party well recommended to take charge; must have money. J. W. Phillips Company. feb 25-1w.

MANUFACTURING CONCERN desires energetic business man in Atlanta (and in every city not already taken), must have a few hundred dollars capital to pay for goods on delivery, after orders have been secured for same. No bonus, no money in advance. No experience necessary; $200 monthly profit guaranteed if our instructions are carried out. International Gas Saving Company, 39 Morse building, Beekman and Nassau streets, New York. feb 22—6t

$200 YIELDS $45 WEEKLY! Financial depression does not affect Rowe's Infallible Handicapping System. Best and safest speculative investment offered. Third successful year. Prospectus 1894 free. C. D. Rowe, Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y. feb 6—1m.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—
68 acres.
38 acres.
15 acres.
14 acres.
45 acres.
[illegible] acres.
50 acres.
At North Decatur; all suitable for subdivision; prices from $50 to $300 per acre. W. W. Goodrich, P. O. Box 374, Atlanta, Ga. feb 25—2w.

TEXAS STOCK FARM—One of the largest and best stock farms in central Texas—elevated, healthy, excellent water, fine farming land, good range, school and church convenient; might exchange for property in Georgia. Apply to Bates-Farley Co., Atlanta, Ga. feb21 7t

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by samples to the wholesale and retail trade; sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary; money advanced for advertising and expenses; permanent position. Address, with stamp, King Manufacturing Co., D 16, Chicago, Ill. feb 6, 42t—tue, thur

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, clerks, stenographers, etc., desiring positions in south or west address with stamp, Commercial Employment Bureau, 30 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn. jan28-3w sun tues fri

WANTED—Experienced cigar salesman for factory direct to local trade, on commission. Highest references required. Gumpert Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. feb24-1w

WANTED—Licensed pharmacist for Grady hospital. References required. Apply to T. F. Brewster, Superintendent.

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER—Steady employment, experience unnecessary, $75 salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago. aug 13—6m

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A GRADUATE in banking, bookkeeping and typewriting of Eastman B. college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., desires position, 3 years' experience. Best of reference. Guarantee bond if required. Salary to suit the times. Address P. O. Box No. 1, Blenheim, S. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

POSITION WANTED—A white girl (Swede) wants position as housemaid, first-class reference. Address Emma, Constitution office.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To sell any heating stove in our stock at cost. Thomas Kirke Manufacturing Company, 81 and 83 Peachtree. feb 27—7t

FOR EXCHANGE.

LAND WANTED—To exchange 15 head of very choice standard trotting and pacing mares, stallions and young horses for a tract of land in central or northern Georgia. Will exchange on basis cash market value of horses and land. Do not answer this unless you mean business and will come at once and look at horses. L. C. Barker, Richlawn, Cass county, Missouri. feb 25—5t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

THE LARGEST SUPPLY of typewriter supplies to be found in the city, and sole dealer for the celebrated Densmore machine. G. M. Folger, 71 N. Proyor st., Y. M. C. A. building. feb1 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

EGGS, EGGS—Brown Leghorn, Langshan and Light Brahma eggs of the finest strains. J. C. Bucher, 19 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Ground bone, bone meal, ground oyster shells, drinking fountains, egg food (for laying hens). J. C. Bucher, 19 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. tues thur sun

GENUINE red onion sets 12½ cents per quart, 50 cents per gallon. New Seed Store, 19 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. tues thur sun

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN SHARES American Investment Company stock for sale, matures January, 1895. Address R. O., care Constitution. feb 27—3t

BUILDING MATERIAL.

DO YOU NEED LUMBER or shingles or sash, doors and blinds or moldings or mantels? If so we want to serve you and give you the benefit of the lowest price. W. S. Bell, 33 Ivy street. feb 22—1w

PERSONAL.

ACME SIGN WORKS—Cheapest sign works in the south. Latest metropolitan styles and designs, 96 Whitehall street. A. P. Paris, manager. feb-25-6m

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN in good position with no acquaintances in Atlanta would like to make the acquaintance of an agreeable lady; no objection to good looks, widow preferred. Y. T., care Constitution. feb 22—7t

REDUCE your funeral expenses 33 per cent Simmons Bros., Undertakers, 127 Marietta st. feb16

MARRIED LADIES, for absolute safety and health use the Gem. New Invention. Send 10 cents. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. sep1-1y

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty miles away. july 16-1y.

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., Jewelers, 57 Whitehall. jan18—3m

WANTED—Boarders.

"THE PIERPONT"—Mrs. T. M. Butner, proprietress; rates, $1.50 per day. 253 Second street, Macon, Ga. feb 25—1m.

ONE ROOM with board at 139 Spring street.

ELEGANT front room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with gas and water, close in on north side. Call at 79 Luckie street.

BOARDERS WANTED—Two rooms with table board in private family, everything the nicest. Apply at 127 Ivy street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A NEW YORK CLIENT is asking for choice loans on residence property in amounts of $1,000 to $5,000 at 7 per cent interest. Barker & Holleman, 32 Gould building. feb 27—7t

MONEY TO LOAN—Short time loans made on approved paper. Also on diamonds, watches, silver plate and fine jewelry. All business confidential. Smith & Owen, brokers, 17½ Peachtree street. feb11-2w

EIGHT PER CENT on Georgia farm lands. Barker & Holleman, 32 Gould building. feb 27—7t

WE CAN MAKE QUICK LOANS, money on hand. Interstate Building and Loan Company, room 207 Equitable building. feb 25-3t.

SEVEN PER CENT LOANS on residence property. Barker & Holleman, 32 Gould building. feb 27—7t

ON HAND—$5,000 to loan in sums of $500 on city residence or $3,000 on any good application. M. A. Hale, 29 Decatur street. feb 13—1m

WE HAVE a letter on our desk now from Philadelphia calling for applications for loans of $5,000 to $20,000 on improved business property at 6 per cent interest. Barker & Holleman, 32 Gould building. feb 27—7t

MONEY TO LOAN—A few thousand to loan on real estate. The Merchants' and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Co., 51 N. Pryor st. feb21 1m

WE ALWAYS have charged, and still charge, less commission for negotiating loans than any one else because we solicit and handle only the best class of business. Barker & Holleman, 32 Gould building. feb 27—7t

SHORT LOANS made on real estate without delay. Good notes bought. Moody & Brewster. feb14—6m

SIX PER CENT LOANS on business property. Barker & Holleman, 32 Gould building. feb 27—7t

MONEY TO LOAN—Purchase money notes bought by the Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building. jan28-3m

WHO SAID MONEY IS TIGHT? Not so! If you need money call on the New York loan office, who will lend you money for any length of time at a low rate of interest. All transactions strictly confidential. Henry H. Schaul, proprietor, 146 Decatur street.

FOR LOANS on farms and city real estate come direct to Gate City bank building. W. P. & W. C. Davis, Attorneys.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiate loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. jan 4-1y.

LOANS OF ANY AMOUNT promptly negotiated on central business property at 6 per cent. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building.

MONEY lent on diamonds, watches, jewelry, notes and securities of every kind. References furnished. James Wright, 29 N. Forsyth st., opposite postoffice, Atlanta, Ga.

$100,000—Eastern money at 6 per cent on business property; small commission. $22,000 eastern money, 7 per cent residence property. $18,000 home money, 8 per cent, residence property. $10,000 on monthly plan. Short time notes bought. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street.

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes or any note well secured. Call on or address T. W. Baxter, 407 Equitable building. jan24-1m

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. Room 32 Gould building.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)			
$From Washingt'n	3 00 pm	$To Charleston	8 20 am
$From Elberton	8 15 am	$To Elberton	3 45 am
$From Charlest'n	6 45 pm	$To Washington	5 05 pm
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
From Hapeville	6 45 am	To Hapeville	5 40 am
$From Savannah	7 45 am	To Hapeville	6 50 am
From Hapeville	8 15 am	$To Savannah	7 30 am
From Hapeville	9 45 am	To Hapeville	8 30 am
From Macon	11 20 am	To Hapeville	12 15 pm
From Hapeville	2 00 pm	To Hapeville	2 45 pm
From Hapeville	4 15 pm	$To Macon	4 00 pm
From Hapevile	6 05 pm	To Hapeville	4 45 pm
From Hapeville	7 20 pm	To Hapeville	6 10 pm
$From Savannah	8 05 pm	$To Savannah	6 55 pm
Following Trains Sunday only		Following Trains Sunday only:	
From Hapeville	10 40 am	To Hapeville	9 00 am
$From Hapeville	2 45pm	To Hapeville	12 50 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
$From Nashville	7 00 am	$To Nashville	8 00 am
From Marietta	8 40 am	$To Chattanooga	3 10 pm
$From Chatt'n'ga	11 05 am	To Marietta	5 30 pm
$From Nashville	6 25 pm	$To Nashville	8 20 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
$From Montg'm'y	6 15 am	$To Selma	5 35 am
From Hogansville	7 45 am	To Palmetto	11 55 am
$From Montg'm'y	11 40 am	$To Montgomery	1 30 pm
From Palmetto	2 15 pm	$To Montgomery	4 10 pm
$From Selma	4 45 pm	$To Hogansville	5 10 pm
Following Train Sunday only:		Following Train Sunday only:	
From Hoganville	10 45 am	To Hogansville	1 05 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)			
$From Wash'gton	5 20 am	$To Richmond	8 50 am
†From Cornelia	8 15 am	$To Washington	12 00 m
$From Washington	3 55 pm	†To Cornelia	4 00 pm
$From Richmond	9 15 pm	$To Washington	5 15 pm
From Cornelia, Sunday only	9 50 am	†To Cornelia, Sunday only	2 50 pm
THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY			
$From Greenville	6 20 am	$To Greenville	6 45 am
$From Tallapoosa	8 55 am	$To Birmin ham	4 10 pm
$From Birmin'h'm	11 40 am	$To Tallapoosa	5 00 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
$From Augusta	5 30 am	$To Augusta	7 20 am
From Covington	7 55 am	To Decatur	8 55 am
From Decatur	9 55 am	To Clarkston	12 05 pm
$From Augusta	1 15 pm	To Clarkston	3 15 pm
From Clarkston	1 45 pm	$To Augusta	3 40 pm
$From Augusta	6 15 pm	To Covington	6 30 pm
From Clarkston	6 15 pm	$To Augusta	11 15 pm
EAST TENN VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.			
$From Jacks'ville	2 45 am	$To Cincinnati	3 00 am
$From Brunswick	1 40 pm	$To Macon	8 00 am
$From Chattan'ga	2 30 pm	$To Cincinnati	2 00 pm
$From Cincinnati	11 10 am	$To Chattanooga	8 00 am
$From Cincinnati	1 50 am	$To Brunswick	11 25 am
From Macon	8 10 pm	$To Jacksonville	2 00 am
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)			
From Columbus	11 20 am	To Columbus	7 30 am
From Columbus	8 05 pm	To Columbus	4 00 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From Ft. Valley	10 00 am	To Fort Valley	[illegible] 19pm

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 28, 1894.

"The Atlanta Special" Solid Vestibuled Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.

No. 38. Daily.	No. 134 Daily.	Eastern Time Except Atlanta.	No. 127. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
6 20 am	5 05 pm	Lv Atlanta Ar U. Depot, City T'e.	3 00 pm	6 45 pm
10 00 am	8 13 pm	Lv Athens Ar	1 37 pm	5 08 pm
11 06 am	9 00 pm	Ar Elberton Lv	12 40 pm	4 08 pm
12 1. pm	10 00 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	12 47 am	3 14 pm
12 45 pm	10 25 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	11 17 am	2 41 pm
1 35 pm	11 12 pm	Ar Clinton Lv	10 05 am	1 50 pm
†5 10 pm	12 28 am	Ar Chester Lv	8 50 am	†9 04 am
†9 30 pm	1 50 am	Ar Monroe Lv	7 50 am	†5 00 am
......	6 15 am	Ar Raleigh Lv	2 05 am	......
......	7 39 am	Ar Hende's'n Lv	12 50 am	......
......	9 30 am	Ar Weldon Lv	11 28 pm	......
......	11 07 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	9 33 pm	......
......	11 45 am	Ar Richmond Lv	9 00 pm	......
......	3 40 pm	Ar Wash'gton Lv	4 52 pm	......
......	5 24 pm	Ar Baltimore Lv	3 00 pm	......
......	7 49 pm	Ar Phi'de'p'ia Lv	1 30 pm	......
......	10 3. pm	Ar New York Lv	11 00 am	......
......	5 00 am	Ar Charlotte Lv	10 00 pm	......
......	9 00am	Ar Wilmin't'n Lv	5 00 pm	......
1 55pm	......	Lv Clinton Ar	......	1 30 pm
2 38pm	......	Ar Newberry Lv	......	12 43 pm
2 51pm	......	Ar Prosperity Lv	......	12 29 pm
4 10pm	......	Ar Columbia Lv	......	11 15 am
5 35pm	......	Ar Sumter Lv	......	10 00 am
8 40pm	......	Ar Charleston Lv	......	7 00 am
†7 38 pm	......	Ar Darlington Lv	......	†7 40 am
......	9 25 am	Lv Weldon Ar	5 [illegible] pm	......
......	11 25 am	Ar Portsm'th Lv	3 11 pm	......
......	11 30 am	Ar Norfolk Lv	3 00 pm	......
......	†6 15 pm	Ar Balt'k (b) Lv	8 00 pm	......
......	†7 00 am	Ar Baltimore Lv	†6 30 pm	......
......	†10 46am	Ar Phila'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	......
......	†1 23 pm	Ar N York Lv	†2 10 pm	......
......	5 55 pm	Lv P'tsm'th (n) Ar	10 am	......
......	5 10 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	11 1. pm	......
......	8 00 am	Ar New York Lv	8 10 pm	......
......	6 00 pm	Lv P'm'th (w) Ar	8 00 am	......
......	6 30 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	7 00 pm	......

No 32. Daily		Elberton Accommodation.		No. 45. Daily.
3 45 pm	......	Lv Atlanta Ar	......	8 15 am
6 24 pm	......	Ar Lawr'nc'v'e Lv	......	7 46 am
7 01 pm	......	Ar Winder Lv	......	7 05 am
7 45 pm	......	Ar Athens Lv	......	6 10 am
8 55 pm	......	Ar Elberton Lv	......	4 50 am

† or ‡ Daily except Sunday.

(b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co. Trains Nos. 134 and 127 solid vestibuled trains with Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, and Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping car Hamlet and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 38 and 41 run solid between Atlanta and Columbia, S. C., with through coach for Charleston, S. C. Tickets union depot or at company's ticket office, No. 6 Kimball House.

O. V. SMITH, Traffic Manager. JOHN C. WINDER, General Manager.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, S. P. A., 6 Kimball House.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Div. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILroad Company, the most direct line and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect February 24, 1894:

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 10 p m	1 30 p m	5 35 a m
Ar Newnan	5 25 p m	3 10 p m	6 45 a m
Ar LaGrange	6 25 p m	4 27 p m	7 47 a m
Ar West Point	6 52 p m	5 02 p m	8 17 a m
Ar Opelika	7 33 p m	5 52 p m	9 02 a m
Ar Columbus			10 15 a m
Ar Montgomery	9 20 p m	8 30 p m	11 05 a m
Ar Pensacola	5 30 a m	———	6 55 p m
Ar Mobile	3 00 a m		5 20 p m
Ar N. Orleans	7 35 a m	Sunday	10 25 p m
Ar Houston, Tex	10 50 p m	only	
Lv Atlanta	1 30 p m	4 10 p m	4 10 p m
Ar Selma	10 45 p m	10 10 a m	11 15 a m

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 5 Daily
Lv N. Orleans	11 00 a m	7 50 p m	
Lv Mobile	3 35 p m	12 20 a m	
Lv Pensacole	1 35 p m	11 30 p m	
Ar Montgomery	8 45 p m	6 10 a m	
Lv Selma	4 00 p m		7 50 a m
Lv Montgomery	9 30 p m	6 20 a m	10 00 a m
Lv Columbus	2 00 p m		11 15 a m
Lv Opelika	12 20 a m	8 19 a m	12 30 p m
Ar West Point	1 12 a m	8 55 a m	1 20 p m
Ar LaGrange	2 00 a m	9 24 a m	1 54 p m
Ar. Newnan	3 16 a m	10 21 a m	3 06 p m
Ar Atlanta	5 00 a m	11 40 a m	4 45 p m

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New York to New Orleans and dining car to Montgomery.

Train No. 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New Orleans to New York and dining car to Atlanta.

Round trip tickets to Texas, Mexico and California points on sale by this line.

E. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager. JOHN A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass Agt, 12 Kimball House.

The Direct World's Fair Line.

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. Elegant through cars with Pullman vestibuled trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent parlor, dining and compartment cars.

FRANK J. REED, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago, Ill.
W. H. M'DOEL, General Manager.

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall St. and 7 Mitchell St.
Branch Store 201 Peters St.

In addition to his large and varied stock he is now receiving and has on hand his usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard head and blue grass seeds, German millet, eastern raised Irish potatoes, onion sets and all kinds of garden seeds that are usually planted in this section of the country, both in bulk and in packages, all fresh and true to name. The usual supply of fine wines, ales, beers and porter, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies at his Whitehall street store. A perfect variety store in each place. Call and see him and examine. All orders accompanied with the cash filled promptly and at reasonable prices. Stocks too numerous to mention here. Terms cash.

PRIZE WINNERS.

WHAT

Is lovely, elegant, pleasing, economical, delicate, beautiful, practical, ornamental, useful, fashionable, desirable, correct, unique, indispensable, dainty, uncommon, charming, agreeable, choice, attractive and timely in card party prizes, wedding gifts, etc.

WE HAVE IT.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
—Jewelers,—
47 WHITEHALL STREET.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent **FREE.** B.M.WOOLLEY,M.D. **Atlanta, Ga.** Office 104½ Whitehall St.

TWO CENTS in stamps sent to Dr. Hathaway & Co. will, by return mail, bring you a valuable 64-page Medical Reference Book for men and women. This book has just been issued and is full of valuable information to those who are afflicted with any of those delicate diseases peculiar to men and women. Dr. Hathaway & Co. are considered to be experts in the treatment of such diseases and are, without doubt, Atlanta's leading specialists in the line of diseases which they make a specialty of. Consultation free. Cases not cured or improperly treated by other physicians especially solicited.

Specialties—Specific Blood Poison, Syphilis, Impotency, Stricture, Unnatural Discharges, Nervous Debility, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Eczeman, Pimples, Piles, Ulcers, Catarrh and Diseases of Women.

CATARRH, throat, lungs, liver, dyspepsia, indigestion and all diseases affecting the bowels and stomach, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.

BLOOD and SKIN diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, blood taints, tumors, tetter, eczema and all troubles arising from impure state of blood completely eradicated from the system.

KIDNEY and urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, brick-dust or white sediment in urine, painful or frequent urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder of both sexes.

NERVOUSNESS and its attending ailments, of both the young and middle-aged. The awful effects of neglected of improperly treated cases, producing weakness, nervous debility, weakness of both body and brain, dizziness, failing memory, lack of energy and confidence and many other well-known symptoms not necessary to mention here, unfitting one for study, business and enjoyment of life.

Ladies will receive special and careful treatment for their many ailments.

All persons who may be afflicted should consult us at once, as our great reputation in the past will guarantee to every one kind, honorable and satisfactory treatment.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have cured cases of chronic diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and physicians.

Remember that there is hope for you. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. Free consultation at the office or by mail. Each patient treated gets the advantage of special study and experience and a specialty is made of his or her disease. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases.

All correspondence answered promptly, business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.

Call on or address Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ S. Broad street, rooms 34 and 35. Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

If you do not wish to address Dr. Hathaway Co., simply write—Lock Box 69, Atlanta, Ga.

Children cry for Cheney's Expectorant

Diamonds, Watches.

Fine Goods at Lowest Possible Prices.

A. L. DELKIN CO.,
No. 69 Whitehall Street.

Before Buying a Vehicle

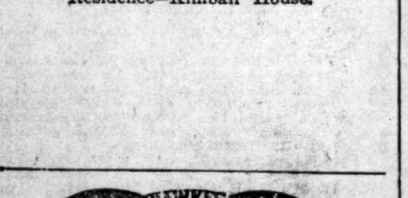
SEE

JAMES E HICKEY,

FINE DISPLAY OF

BROUGHAMS,
VICTORIAS,
EXTENSION TOPS,
SURRIES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS
and HARNESS of every Description;
Also FARM WAGONS and DRAYS,
HORSE BLANKETS, STORM COVERS,
FUR and PLUSH ROBES.
No. 27 West Alabama Street.

DR. HUZZA,
Office, Grant Building,
Rooms 5 and 6.
Entrance on Broad Street, Take Elevator.
Office Hours:
9 a. m. to 12 m.; 5 p. m. to 7 p. m.
Telephone 9.
Residence—Kimball House.



These fine glasses for sale by—
R. J. Miller, Chattanooga.
D. W. Curry, Rome.
Cannon & Evans, Jonesboro.
T. G. Goodwyn, Macon.
Also in all leading towns South and West, and at

12 Whitehall St., Atlanta

A Fit Guaranteed.

A. K. HAWKES,
Manufacturing Optician.

Caution—These glasses are not peddled.

THE POLICE BECORD.

A Young Man, with a Number of Fine Rings, Arrested.

HE OFFERED TO PAWN THEM

An Owner Appears—Joe Washington Gets Badly Hurt by His Uncle—Other Interesting Items of News.

A drunken painter in a Decatur street pawn shop with five fine rings struck the detectives as a suspicious circumstance yesterday afternoon. The arrest of the painter and investigation seems to confirm the suspicions of the officers.

Yesterday afternoon Charley Johnson went to a pawnshop on Decatur street and offered to pawn a valuable diamond ring said to be worth $300. The pawn man sent for Detectives Cason and Looney and turned the man over to them. They carried him to police headquarters, and just as they were entering the building Johnson threw two of the rings out into the street. The officers recovered them after a search.

They were convinced that Johnson had not come by the rings in a legitimate way, but had no case against him. They had him on suspicion.

Last night Mr. James R. King, the traveling man connected with the Kiser-Moore Company, called at detective headquarters and reported the loss of five rings. The jewelry, he said, had been stolen from his residence yesterday afternoon. He accurately described the rings found in Johnson's possession. Later Johnson was identified as the painter who did some painting at Mr. King's residence, 55 Mills street, last week.

Johnson denies that he stole the rings and says he is an honest workman from Rome, Ga. He has no family and seems to have traveled extensively of late years.

An hour or two after Johnson was locked up Hunsey Glover, a Decatur street restaurant keeper, called at police headquarters and turned over to the detectives a warrant against Johnson. Glover charges Johnson with robbing him of a ring last Sunday night, which Johnson also denies.

Joe Washington is one of the characters of police circles. His fatal weakness is fighting, otherwise he is morally up to the standard of his race. Owing to his fighting proclivities he is oftener in the stockade than out of it.

Yesterday afternoon he was released from the stockade. He went out to visit his uncle. About two hours afterward, covered with blood, his clothing torn and his hair hair dishelveled, Joe appeared at police headquarters under escort of two policemen. He had been fighting. As he himself explained it, he had been having a family row.

"My own dear uncle did it," said he in injured tones. "I just went out to see him—hadn't seen him for a whole month that I was in the stockade—and he went for me with his knife and fist. I'm wounded to death."

His general appearance seemed to confirm his words, but an investigation developed the hopeful fact that Washington may recover. He says his uncle will fare badly when he gets out of the stockade, if he lives to get out.

Recorder Calhoun yesterday dismissed the cases against J. R. Tolleson, Carter & Evans and Moses H. Bentley. These are the cases made by Jumbo Hunter on the charge of doing business without license. All parties have taken out license.

No other sarsaparilla has equaled Hood's in the relief it gives in severest cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, etc.

Add twenty drops of Angostura Bitters to every glass of impure water you drink. The genuine only manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

Application for Renewal of Charter.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.—To the Superior Court of Said County: The petition of the Atlanta Compress and Warehousing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Georgia, respectfully shows that its charter was granted by the superior court of Fulton county on the 31st day of March, 1874, for a period of twenty years, with privilege of renewal at the end and expiration of said term. Said charter was granted to the Atlanta Steam Cotton Compress Company, with an authorized capital stock of $100,000, to be divided into shares of $100 each, and with all the powers, rights, privileges and immunities usual in such corporations, and included therein was the power to purchase and hold real and personal property, to sue and be sued, to sell, mortgage and otherwise encumber its property, to compress cotton, to provide for its transportation, and to exercise all and singular the rights and privileges of warehousemen. The principal office of the corporation was located in Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga. Said charter appears of record on the minutes of the superior court of said county, and leave of reference thereto is asked for. Said charter was accepted, the required amount of stock was subscribed, a regular organization was perfected and the company proceeded to transact business thereunder, and has so continued up to this date.

Petitioner further shows that on the 16th day of May, 1887, an amendment to its said charter was granted by the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, the same having been duly and legally applied for, and the application having been filed and published in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided.

By said amendments, which appear of record on the minutes of said superior court, to which reference is asked, the name of said corporation was changed from the Atlanta Steam Compress Company to the Atlanta Compress and Warehousing Company, the increase of the capital stock to the sum of $500,000 was authorized and additional powers to enlarge the scope, the business and the operations of said company were authorized and granted.

Which said amendments to said charter were duly accepted by said corporation, acting by and through its stockholders in regular convention assembled, and various and sundry acts were had and taken and its general business continued by said corporation under and by virtue of its charter and amendments thereto, as will appear by its minutes of proceedings, and its said business is still continued.

Petitioner, acting on its said privileges of renewal, comes now and asks for renewal of its charter for another period of twenty years, to commence on the 31st day of March, 1894, and that in the renewal and incorporation for said period, all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities heretofore granted in its original and amended charter and all its liability may be confirmed to it and extend in all and every respect as completely as they have been and are now enjoyed, and that the present status of its stockholders, together with all their holdings, rights and liabilities as stockholders may be continued.

Petitioner now files this petition according to law, and will publish the same, according to the statute, and then prays for a proper judgment and order of the court granting this petition and renewing said charter as prayed for with privileges of renewal after the expiration of the said term for another period of twenty years.

And petitioner prays for such other and further order as to the court may seem fit and proper in the premises.

ATLANTA COMPRESS AND WAREHOUSING COMPANY, by
ELLIS & GRAY,
Attorneys.

February 19, 1894.

Filed in office, February 19, 1894.
G. H. TANNER, C. S. C.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—The foregoing is a correct copy of original petition of the Atlanta Compress and Warehousing Company for renewal of charter as appears of file in this office.

Witness my hand and seal, this 19th day of February, 1894. G. H. TANNER,
feb20-4t-tues Clerk.

SYPHILIS CURE OR NO PAY.

Legal Guaranty. All stages, Bone Rheumatism, Ulcers and Mucous Patches cured in 20 to 90 days. Cure permanent, not a patching up. Can be no failure. Patients cured 20 years ago yet well. Refer to Bradstreet and to patients cured. Everything sent sealed. Write for particulars and proofs free. You will never regret it. GUARANTEE REMEDY CO., Suites 51 and 52 Dexter Bldg., 84 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

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$13 Ones | just $10
$15 Ones

$16 Ones
$18 Ones | just $15
$20 Ones

$25 Ones
$27 Ones | just $20
$30 Ones

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"**Castoria** is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D. D.,
New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion,
Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D.,
125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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H. T. BLAKE, Proprietor.

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For Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, Insomnia and Skin Diseases. Within the hotel is the finest bathhouse in the country. Massage, Electric, Vapor, etc., given by Dr. W. H. Whitehead, assisted by trained male and female attendants. Modern hotel; 162 rooms. Table excellent. Rates, $12 to $21 per week; less by the month. Open February 1st. Circulars sent. Special low rate for February. jan28-1m

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending December 31, 1893 of the condition of the

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

Organized under the laws of the state of Wisconsin, made to the governor of Georgia pursuant to the laws of said state.

Principal office, corner Broadway and Michigan street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I. CAPITAL STOCK

No capital stock—purely mutual.

II. ASSETS.

1. Cost value of real estate owned by the company, in cash, exclusive of all incumbrances or less than cost	$1,051,037.49	
If incumbered to what amount?—no incumbrance		$ 1,051,037 49
2. Loans on bonds and mortgages (first lien) on real estate		51,412,783 28
5. Premium notes, loans or liens on policies in force		476,096 97
6. Bonds owned absolutely, par value	$5,289,965.00	
Market value carried out, over par	345,657.14	5,635,622 14
7. Cash in company's office		235,387 74
8. Cash deposited in banks to credit of company		2,917,464 61
10. Interest due or accrued and unpaid		933,633 87
12 Agents' balances		48,885 54
13 Rents due or accrued and unpaid		8,888 74
14. Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums (deduction 20 per cent for average loaning from gross amount)		1,341,377 60
15. All other assets, both real and personal, not included hereinbefore: Suspense account		10,000 00
Total assets		$64,071,182 98

III. LIABILITIES.

1. Net present value of all the outstanding policies in force	$52,246,111.00	
Net premium reserve		$52,246,111 00
1½. Reserve for paidup insurance claimable, and annuities		57,469 00
3. Death losses and matured endowments in process of adjustment, or adjusted and not due	$232,006.97	
4. Death losses and other policy claims resisted by the company	36,500.00	
Total policy claims		268,506 97
7. Dividends remaining unpaid, $54,467.49, and dividends on deferred premiums, semi-annual and quarterly, $63,671.72, estimated		123,139 21
10. Amount of all other liabilities of the company: Premiums paid in advance, $7,500, and accrued commissions, $10,000, estimated		17,500 00
11. Cash capital—No capital—a mutual company		
12. Surplus over all liabilities		11,358,456 80
Total liabilities		$64,071,182 98

IV. INCOME DURING LAST SIX MONTHS OF YEAR 1893.

1. Amount of cash premiums and annuities received	$ 6,504,201 67
2. Amount of notes received for premiums	64,420 59
3. Interest received	1,595,416 28
3½. Rents	28,397 42
4 Amount of income received from all other sources: Profit and loss account	4,623 90
Total income	$ 8,197,059 86

V. DISBURSEMENTS DURING LAST SIX MONTHS OF YEAR 1893.

1. Losses paid	$1,721,395.21	
2. Mutual endowments paid	150,430.76	
Total	$1,871,825.97	
Total amount actually paid for losses and matured endowments		$1,871,825 97
4. Annuitants		1,037 85
5. Surrendered and lapsed policies		397,791 67
6. Dividends paid to policy holders or others		707,297 34
7. Expenses paid, including commissions to agents and officers' salaries		1,043,809 51
8. Taxes paid		49,071 74
9. All other payments and expenditures		23,687 54
10. Total disbursements		$ 4,094,521 62
Greatest amount insured in any one risk	$ 50,000	
Total amount of insurance outstanding	325,152,947	

Certified copy of the act incorporating the company, filed in office of insurance commissioner of Georgia.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.—Personally appeared before the undersigned, W. WOODS WHITE, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the General Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. W. WOODS WHITE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 26th day of February, 1894.
F. B. WONSETTER, Notary Public, Fulton County, Georgia.

China:

Haviland China:

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WRITE FOR PRICES.

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TO FLORIDA.

Lv Atlanta	11 25 a m	2 00 a m	8 00 a m
Ar Macon	1 54 p m	4 45 a m	11 20 a m
Ar Jacksonville	10 58 p m	1 35 p m	
Ar Brunswick	8 50 p m	11 59 a m	
Ar Savannah	9 57 p m	11 42 a m	

TO THE EAST.

Lv Atlanta	3 00 a m	8 10 a m	2 00 p m
Ar Rome	5 35 a m	11 10 a m	4 45 p m
Ar Dalton	6 40 a m	12 22 p m	5 52 p m
Ar Chattanooga	8 00 a m	1 45 p m	
Ar Knoxville	12 45 p m		10 15 p m
Ar Washington	7 40 a m		9 20 a m
Ar Philadelphia	11 10 a m		3 50 a m
Ar New York	1 50 p m		6 52 a m

TO MEMPHIS.

Lv Atlanta	3 00 a m	2 00 p m
Ar Huntsville	11 40 a m	11 15 p m
Ar Tuscumbia	1 57 p m	1 40 a m
Ar Memphis	7 10 p m	7 00 a m

TO ALABAMA POINTS.

Lv Atlanta	8 10 a m
Ar Rome	11 35 a m
Ar Selma	6 45 p m
Ar Mobile	12 45 p m
Ar Meridian	11 40 p m

Solid vestibule train to Jacksonville leaves at 2 a m with Pullman sleeper to Brunswick (sleeping car open 9 p. m). Double daily Pullman sleeping car service between Atlanta and Chattanooga. Free observation car to Chattanooga and Macon. Washington and Chattanooga limited carries Pullman sleepers to Washington and New York.

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J. J. FARNSWORTH, D. P. A.
feb 25 1m

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NEW MACHINERY.

- One 16"x6' bed "Reed" engine lathe with countershaft.
- One 11"x5' bed "Reed" engine lathe with countershaft.
- One 10"x4' "Reed" engine lathe, foot power.
- One 13"x6' Barnes engine lathe, foot power.
- One 13"x5' bed Barnes engine lathe, foot power.
- One 25" back-geared power feed drill press, "Snyder's."
- One 38" back-geared power feed drill press, "Barnes."
- Five 25" back-geared power feed drill presses, "Barnes."
- Ten 20" back-geared hand feed drill presses, "Barnes."
- One 20" wood turner's lathe with countershaft.
- One 12" wood turner's lathe with countershaft.
- One 36" band saw, iron table, with countershaft.
- One 8" hand jointer, "Herbert Baker's."
- One 4-h. p. vertical engine with 6-h. p. vertical boiler combined, "Dutton's."
- One 2-h. p. vertical engine, "Barnes."
- One 16-h. p. horizontal, center crank engine, with governor.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

- One single spindle shaper, wood top.
- One 2-spindle wood shaper, "Rowie, & Hermance."
- One Houston mortiser, with boring attachment, complete.
- One iron frame railway cut-off saw.
- One lot of barrel machinery.
- One 40" Cupola blower, "Buffalo."
- One No. 5 Monogram exhauster, "Sturtevant."
- One 2-h. p. vertical engine, "Willard's."
- One overhanging carriage cut-off saw, "Rodgers."
- One 20" Pony planer, "Fay's."
- One wood lathe 18" swing, "Rodgers."
- One double-acting blind wirer, "Hoyt's."
- One 4-sided 8" molder, "Fay's."
- One single mortiser door clamp, "Williamsport."

The above are only a few of a great many new and second-hand machines which we offer for metal and wood-working, and if bought at once will sell at reduced prices to make room for other goods.

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